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SHULTZ SPEAKS ON U.S.-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW190831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 19 Apr 84

["Shultz Speaks on U.S.-China Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 18 (XINHUA correspondent Peng Di) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today that President Ronald Reagan's trip to China "will give real impetus to the relationship" between the United States and China and "will help move the relationship forward in a most constructive way." Shultz was speaking at a press conference here on the eve of his departure with Reagan on the trip that will take them to China April 26-May 1.

Answering a question on the Taiwan issue, Shultz said, "As far as we are concerned, the subject is treated in the Shanghai Communique, the Normalization Communique and the Special Taiwan Communique negotiated in August of 1982. And we will abide by those agreements." Asked whether the interests of people on Taiwan might be jeopardized by Reagan's trip, Shultz said: "I think the peace and security and stability in Asia will be advanced by the President's trip and the relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States, not only in Asia, of course, but around the world. [sentence as received] This is an important relationship and everybody benefits by that kind of stability. The President has stated many times he has no intention of turning his back on friends, old friends in Taiwan. And our relationship with the people of Taiwan and our commercial relationships are there. And there is no need to be concerned about them."

Shultz said that Reagan's trip to China "is an important moment in this relationship" and the trip is aimed at making "the relationship stable and comprehensive, of course, attending to the strategic matters of common interest to China and the United States, building on the common concern we have with security and peace around the world, but also observing the potential for a major economic relationship between our two countries." The United States sees this relationship "evolving into something that will be stable and enduring and comprehensive in nature," he added. He said: "This trip and the premier's trip here (Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's January visit to the U.S.) are high points in a process. A great deal has come before the President's trip and a great deal will follow on after it. But the visit itself will give impetus to the relationship and, from the standpoint of those of us who have been working on it very closely and hard, I think will help move the relationship forward in a most constructive way."

Shultz said that U.S. and Chinese leaders "will discuss the bilateral matters between China and the United States, covering economic, cultural, military, perhaps the nuclear business, many matters of genuine importance to us." He also pointed that the Asia-Pacific region is "an area of the world with dynamic and growing economies, great strategic significance with personal ties with us and cultural ties with us that are of great importance to us. So China, as the most populous country in the region, is a kind of centerpiece." He said the U.S. shares China's security concerns about the Soviet military force on its border, an aggressive Vietnam and Soviet behavior in Afghanistan.

On the technology transfer issue, Shultz said, "We have liberalized our technology transfer rules for China quite significantly." He noted that "there are things that we are ready to sell to the Chinese that we will not sell to the Soviet Union."

LI PENG ON PROGRESS IN PRC-U.S. NUCLEAR TALKS

OW190845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- China welcomes the new progress in Sino-U.S. talks on an agreement for cooperation in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This was stated by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng at a meeting with a U.S. delegation led by Ambassador at Large Richard Kennedy here today. Li Peng told the American guests that China was willing to cooperate with other countries on peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. Cooperation with France was already underway, and talks on an agreement for similar cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany had made very good progress, Li Peng said. The vice premier said he was informed that talks between China and the U.S. on an agreement for cooperation in peaceful utilization of nuclear energy had achieved considerable advances on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"We express pleasure and appreciation for this," he added.

Sources said that a Chinese delegation led by Jia Weiwen, commissioner of the State Science and Technology Commission, had held talks in Beijing with the visiting U.S. delegation on the said agreement over the past three days. The talks will continue.

NEW YORK CHINESE GROUP ON REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

HK191157 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0857 GMT 19 Apr 84

["New York Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China Comments on Significance of Reagan PRC Visit" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 10 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 15 April, the New York Association for Promoting the Peaceful Reunification of China held a forum on Reagan's visit to China. Present at the forum were nearly 30 people of various circles including those from the commercial and academic fields. Most of the speakers at the forum believed that Reagan's China visit is of great significance; however, it would not be practical to expect too much from this visit. With regard to the promotion of the development of the relations between the two countries, "to pay a visit to China is always better than to remain at home." Liang Po-wen, chairman of the association, said: The development of relations between China and the United States depends entirely on the Reagan's attitude toward his visit. If Reagan does not say that he will give up interfering in China's internal affairs or will eliminate the obstacle of "the Taiwan Relations Act," and does not implement the spirit of the "17 August Communique," the feelings of the 1 billion Chinese people will be hurt, and Sino-U.S. relations will not be genuinely improved. He said: "Today, in the 1980's, it is not China that unilaterally depends of the United States, but the United States also depends on China in many respects." He thought that Reagan's current visit to China would further strengthen the economic, cultural, and scientific and technological exchanges of both sides.

Shen Tse and Sung Hsi-lien, former KMT generals, who are concerned about the peaceful reunification of the motherland, also aired their views at the forum. Shen Tse said: The success or failure of Reagan's China visit will have a direct bearing on the development or stagnation or regression of Sino-U.S. relations, and will have a certain influence and effect on Reagan's efforts for reelection. If Reagan can have insight and keep his promise, treating China with sincerity, it will be a policy of "benefiting others as well as oneself." He said: Reagan's statement of "never forgetting old friends while making new ones" amounts to singing the same old tune. If someone thinks that Reagan's China visit can truly eliminate the obstacle to the peaceful reunification of China, he may expect too much in this respect. Nevertheless, Reagan's visit "at least writes a new page in the history of the development of the relations between China and the United States." Sung Hsi-lien said: Reagan is a representative personage of the conservative force in the United States, and he will never sacrifice the interests of the faction he represents. Also, he will never "abandon old friends while making new ones." That Reagan sent persons to Taiwan to carry out pacification prior to his China visit is a reflection of his policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FANG YI'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Kyoto Business Reception

OW171217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Kyoto, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, and his party concluded their visit to Tokyo and arrived in Kyoto this afternoon. A reception in honor of Fang Yi and his party was given this evening at their hotel by the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Kyoto Employers' Association, and the Kyoto Council of Economic Organizations. Speaking at the reception, Koichi Tsukamoto, president of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stated that the friendly relations between Japan and China have deepened day by day, and the peoples of the two countries are determined to make joint efforts to establishing friendly relations based on the principles of peace, friendship, equality, mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-standing stability that will last from generation to generation. He sincerely wished that Fang Yi and his party would make extensive contacts with the scientific and technological personnel concerned, visit the enterprises concerned, and strengthen friendly exchanges between the two countries during their stay in Kyoto.

In his reply, Fang Yi stated that during his visit to Tokyo, he was profoundly impressed by the Japanese people's friendship for the Chinese people, the developed economy and advanced science and technology of Japan, and the determination of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to carry on friendship from generation to generation. He expressed his wish that the friendly cooperation between Kyoto City and Xian City and between Kyoto Prefecture and Shaanxi Province would continue to develop and that the friendly cooperation between the scientific and technological circles of Kyoto on the one hand and the scientific and technological circles of Xian, Shaanxi, and China on the other hand would also continue to develop. The friendly ties between Xian City and Kyoto City were established on 10 May 1974, and the friendly ties between Shaanxi Province and Kyoto Prefecture on 16 July 1983.

This morning, Fang Yi called on Seiji Kaya, president of the Japan-China Association, at the Tokyo University Hospital and wished him a speedy recovery. At noon, Fang Yi and his party were feted at the Hotel New Otani by Uoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, and later had a friendly game of go.

Kyoto Governor Fetes Fang

OW171245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 17 Apr 84

[By reporter Li Chunqin]

[Text] Kyoto, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Governor of Japan's Kyoto Prefecture Yukio Hayashida gave a dinner here tonight in honor of Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, and his party.

Governor Hayashida said at the dinner: "During its exchange with China, Kyoto has always cherished its friendship with China." He hoped that Kyoto Prefecture and Shaanxi Province would strengthen their exchanges in culture, science, technology, and education. He firmly believed that cooperation between Japan and China in the daily changing field of science and technology would not only benefit the two countries but would also be conducive to peace and prosperity of mankind in the next century.

Fang Yi said in his speech: "I am very happy to visit Kyoto during the season when cherry blossoms are in full bloom. Particularly, since I visited the monument inscribed with poems commemorating Premier Zhou Enlai at Arashiyama today, I have felt the Kyoto people's friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people."

He pointed out that for a long time, various circles in Kyoto have done a great deal of work in the interest of Sino-Japanese friendship and that the exchange of visits by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Nakasone has marked a new period of development in the friendly relations between the two countries. He hoped that the two sides would continue joint efforts to make the friendly relations between China and Japan last forever and especially to promote the cooperation between the two countries in science and technology.

Also present at the dinner were Kenichi Fukui, president of the Kyoto Fiber Technology University and Nobel winner in chemistry; and Tsutomu Yishioka, director of the Planning and Management Department of Kyoto Prefecture.

Fang Yi and his party today visited the Kyoto Precision Pottery and Porcelain Company, toured the famous scenic spot at Arashiyama, and laid flowers at the monument inscribed with poems commemorating Premier Zhou Enlai. Fang Yi and his party arrived in Kyoto on 15 April on a friendly visit.

Fang Leaves for Home

OW181726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Osaka, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, today ended an eight-day visit to Japan. He was seen off at the airport by acting chairman of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission Mukaibo, Vice Chairman Den Kawakatsu of Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and some other officials.

In a welcoming banquet held by Vice-Governor Nakagawa of Osaka Prefecture last night, Fang said he had spent eight meaningful and happy days in Japan. He said he was impressed by Japan's well-developed economy and technology, the Japanese people's enterprising spirit and friendship towards the Chinese people.

During the visit the state councillor met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi, Education Minister Yoshiro Mori and Director-General Michiyaki Isurugi of the Science and Technology Agency.

Fang and his entourage visited many science, technology and culture centers or institutions, including the Tsukuba Science City, Japan's largest scientific research center northwest of Tokyo.

RECEPTION HELD TO MARK KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

BK181111 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 April, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Democratic Kampuchea Friendship Association jointly held a reception to mark the 9th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] National Day. In her speech, Lu Cui, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said:

[Begin recording in Mandarin, fading into Cambodian translation] Respected Ambassador Pech Cheang and Madame; Dear Chinese comrades; Dear Kampuchean comrades in arms; Comrades and friends: On the occasion of the 9th National Day of Democratic Kampuchea, the glorious festival of the Kampuchean people, I am very happy to join with all comrades and the Kampuchean comrades in arms in marking this day of historic significance. Comrade Wang Bingnan, the chairman of our friendship association, could not attend this festival because he is on a visit abroad. However, he assigned me to extend, on behalf of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China-Democratic Kampuchea Friendship Association, and Comrade Wang Bingnan himself, warmest greetings, best wishes, and highest salutations to Comrade Ambassador Pech Cheang and his wife, Madame Yong Yem; all the Kampuchean comrades in arms present here; and, through you, to the fraternal Kampuchean people who are waging the struggle on the forefront.

Comrades and friends, the Kampuchean people's war against the Vietnamese aggression for national defense has entered its sixth year. Over the past several years the heroic Kampuchean people, who have the tradition of glorious revolutionary struggle and fearing neither cruel forces nor sacrifice and who have become stronger in fighting, have won many big victories, successively smashed the Vietnamese authorities' insane plan to swallow up Kampuchea, and made great contributions to the defense of Kampuchea's independence and Southeast Asia's peace and security. The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression has won broad support and sympathy in the world. The situation inside and outside Kampuchea has developed more favorably for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the Kampuchean people. As for the Vietnamese aggressors, they have suffered repeated military and diplomatic defeats. They are suffering from a most difficult situation. The Chinese people regard the victories achieved by the Kampuchean people as their own and are very happy by all of these victories.

As before, we will resolutely support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. [applause] We are convinced that under the leadership of the CGDK, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and with the support of all the peoples and countries which uphold peace and justice throughout the world, the heroic Kampuchean people, who are closely united and adhere to their struggle, will certainly be able to smash all the political maneuvers and armed offensives of the Vietnamese authorities, drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of their sacred Kampuchean territory, and win final victory in their war against Vietnamese aggression and for national defense. [applause]

I would like to propose a toast to the 9th National Day of Democratic Kampuchea! To the victory of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national defense! To the lasting comradeship between the two peoples of China and Kampuchea! To the good health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea! To the good health of Vice President Khieu Samphan! To the good health of Prime Minister Son Sann!

To the good health of Comrade Ambassador Pech Cheang and Madame! To the good health of all the Kampuchean comrades in arms present here! To the good health of all the comrades and friends present here! [applause] [end recording]

In his speech, Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China, said:

[Begin recording] My respects to Comrades Chu Tunan and Lu Cui, vice presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; my respects to Comrade Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign affairs; my respects to Comrade He Zhenguen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; my respects to all friends present here: Today, all of us are very happy to have the honor to get together with the comrades, vice presidents of the Chinese association, the comrade advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the comrade deputy chief of the General Staff, and other Chinese comrades in order to mark the Kampuchean traditional new year and the 9th founding anniversary of our glorious Democratic Kampuchea. This grand reception organized by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Democratic Kampuchea Friendship Association further increases and consolidates the traditional friendship between our two peoples and gives great encouragement to our people and armed forces who are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield.

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to express my most profound thanks to the two vice presidents of the Chinese association, the comrade advisor, the comrade deputy chief of the General Staff, and all of the other comrades who have paid attention to the situation in Kampuchea and given constant support to our people's struggle.

[applause]

Dear comrades, this year the Kampuchean nation and people celebrate their traditional new year and the 9th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea at a time when the Kampuchean people's national salvation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has made a big, significant step forward. During the past year, the Vietnamese enemy's serious headlong dive has become more apparent. On the contrary, the struggle waged against the Vietnamese enemy by our people and armed forces has developed more favorably for us each day. As a result of the fighting on the battlefield during this sixth dry season in 1984, we can see that the Vietnamese enemy has become weaker this year opposed to last year's dry season. Their attacks against us in some areas at the end of this dry season were just an attempt to redress their serious situation and inability to harm us during the past several months. However, this does not mean that the Vietnamese enemy can remedy its difficult situation. We are convinced that after the frustration of this last-ditch attempt, in the coming rainy season, the National Army will plunge the Vietnamese aggressors into a more serious situation. As for us, this year we increased our guerrilla activities throughout the country, launched attacks in the interior of the country and successfully attacked some strategic towns, areas around the Tonle Sap Lake, and many district towns in almost all provinces. We have cut off the transportation lines vital to the Vietnamese aggressors, thus causing more difficulties for them. In addition to the successes of the military, we have enjoyed more vigorous support from the people in general and the Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and authorities set up by the Vietnamese aggressors. These people have awakened and turned to join our army and people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese aggressors have become more isolated from the Kampuchean people with every passing day. At the same time, the three factions of the CGDK have become more closely united.

They have become more unanimous about the need for all sides to jointly fight until the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The more the CGDK has united, the more it has enjoyed international sympathy and support. The whole world has become well aware that the Hanoi Vietnamese have sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea in an attempt to annex Kampuchea to their Indochinese Federation. This is why more countries in the world have opposed and condemned the Vietnamese policy of aggression and expansion and the Vietnamese enemy's deceitful diplomacy, such as the one launched by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, during his recent visit to the Southeast Asia and Pacific regions aimed at eliminating Democratic Kampuchea and dissipating the CGDK and the international forces supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle.

All of the favorable developments mentioned above, have greatly encouraged the entire Kampuchean nation and people to continue to unite and carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until all of them are driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory.

Comrades, the victories scored by our army and people over the Vietnamese aggressors are made possible thanks to the sacrifice of an immeasurable amount of blood and flesh by our Kampuchean Army and people. However, these victories are attributable to the all-round support and assistance given us by the PRC Government, Chinese people, and PLA, and all the friendly countries and peoples near and far throughout the world. The struggle of our Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is still long, arduous, and persistent, and still has to encounter many more difficulties, twists, and turns. We hope that we will continue to receive such powerful support. [applause]

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to express, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, most profound thanks to the Chinese Government, people, and Liberation Army who have made all efforts and even sacrificed their lives for the cause of our Kampuchean people's just struggle. We also thank all of the friendly countries and peoples near and far throughout the world. The Kampuchean people will never forget all of these invaluable services. [applause]

With great joy over the traditional new year and the founding anniversary of glorious Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to invite the comrade vice presidents and all comrades to raise your glasses in a toast to the ever-growing friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples of Kampuchea and China! To the greater successes in the modernization work of the Chinese people and PLA! To the good health and long life of the Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang and all other Chinese leaders! To the good health of all comrades present here! [applause] [end recording]

Also present at this reception were Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; other diplomats from the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy in China; and Democratic Kampuchean students studying in Beijing. A Chinese film was also shown at the reception.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS OUTGOING DK AMBASSADOR

OW181330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here this evening with Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, who is going to leave here for home at the end of the term of office.

KPNLF OFFICER TELLS XINHUA OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OW171612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, April 17 (XINHUA) -- An officer of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People (KPNLF) today told XINHUA that the KPNLF troops have set up a new defense line, following the fall of their main camp of Ampil to the Vietnamese hands recently. The officer said the new defense line of KPNLF was three kilometers southwest of Ampil camp and fighting was still going on around the Ampil camp near the Thai border. The officer confirmed the fall of Bueung Ampil, an outpost four to five kilometers from Ampil village, the headquarters of the KPNLF, after a pre-dawn offensive by the Vietnamese troops on April 15. More than 40,000 Kampuchean civilians had evacuated the village, and fled to Thailand. Vietnamese gunners bombarded the village for eight hours that day, the officer added. He said the KPNLF troops in the past two days had been fighting the Vietnamese aggressors in guerrilla tactics along the new defense line. Exchange of fire with the Vietnamese aggressors was fierce on April 16, but it was calm there today, he said.

BANK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE

OW141223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China led by its president Chen Li returned here from Singapore this afternoon after attending the 14th World Congress of Savings Banks. Chen Li told XINHUA after his arrival here that his bank hoped to establish friendly ties and useful cooperation with savings banks of different countries. The Chinese bank delegation also made a tour of Singapore at the invitation of the Post Office Savings Bank of Singapore.

I. 19 Apr 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

FURTHER ON BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY'S PRC VISIT

Communiqué Read on Visit

OW181421 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, read the press communiqué on British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's visit to China at this afternoon's press conference. The press communiqué reads:

At the invitation of State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe visited China from 15 to 18 April. The Chinese foreign minister and British foreign secretary carried out friendly and wide-ranging discussions on international issues and also on bilateral issues. Both sides agreed that the relations between the two countries were good and hoped that the relations will continue to grow. During his visit, Sir Geoffrey also had friendly discussions with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and State Councillor Ji Pengfei. During these meetings the two sides reviewed the progress of the talks on the question of Hong Kong's future between the governments of the two countries, and both sides agreed that the British foreign secretary's current visit and his talks with Chinese leaders had achieved further progress toward reaching the agreement that both sides hoped to reach. The talks will continue following his visit.

Sir Howe expressed his appreciation for the kind reception that the Chinese Government had accorded him, and he invited Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to visit Britain. Wu Xueqian accepted the invitation with joy. The two sides agreed that the date of the visit would be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Howe Comments on Talks

OW181444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Hong Kong, April 18 (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe arrived here this afternoon after his four-day visit to Beijing. Speaking to reporters at the airport, Sir Geoffrey said he had spent the past three days in discussions with Chinese leaders on what is necessary to secure the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. "The talks have been friendly, serious and productive," he said, adding that they were helpful for "securing the common objective of reaching the agreement that we all want."

Sir Geoffrey Howe and his party were met at the airport by chief secretary, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, and Li Chuwen, deputy director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch.

Sir Geoffrey will stay here for three days before his visit to Japan.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES SHANGHAI

OW141736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Sino-British Trade Council of Britain led by its president Sir Peter Matthews, left here for home via Hong Kong this evening. Before leaving China, Sir Peter told XINHUA that China had quickened her step to develop economy, thanks to her policy of opening to the outside world.

He added that China was making preparations to opening 14 more coastal cities. This showed her great determination. Sir Peter said he hoped to see more British trade companies to enter into negotiations with China.

The delegation arrived in Shanghai on April 10 after a tour of Beijing and Tianjin. Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, had met and feted the British guests. While in Shanghai, the delegation made extensive contacts with people from economic and trade circles.

ARTICLE VIEWS DEVELOPING EUROPEAN DEFENSES

HK111326 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 84 p 4

[*"International Observation" column by reporter Zheng Dexin: "Background to Western Europe's Fresh Emphasis on Building European Defenses"*]

[Text] Recently Western Europe's discussion of European defenses has been unfolded in response to the discussion of the "project to reform NATO" proposed by Kissinger. Many people within political and military circles have stressed invigorating the Western European alliance and consolidating cooperation in Western Europe's defenses; some countries have already taken action to promote cooperation.

French President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG met twice in February, holding discussions on the question of consolidating defense cooperation between France and Germany. Within the Western European alliance, France has recently proposed the final cancellation of restrictions on the FRG in the production of heavy conventional weapons following the cancellation of the restrictions on the FRG in building warships. Since the end of last year, West European countries have already strengthened multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the production of weapons; and France, Great Britain, and Italy will produce, by joint efforts, such weapons as new types of fighter planes for use in the 1990's. President Mitterrand has twice called on "Europe for the setting up of a space station for military purposes." According to foreign reports, the national defense ministers of various countries in Western Europe are preparing for a conference to hold discussions on European defense with the participation of the United States. This will be "the first conference of its kind during the past 35 years." The above-mentioned tendency appearing in Western Europe is a movement worth our attention.

There is a background to the fresh emphasis by West European countries on building up European defenses at present.

Primarily, it shows that NATO has failed to meet the needs of the present situation. For a long time NATO has safeguarded the security of Western Europe through the implementation of the strategy of "flexible response" on the basis of relying on U.S. nuclear superiority. However, a balance of power has been reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the whole, and because the Soviet Union has deployed a large number of SS-20 missiles in the European region, the balance of strength is in favor of the Soviet Union, which has seriously shaken the basis of the strategy of "flexible response." Some European countries have supported the United States in deploying intermediate-range missiles for the purpose of restoring the balance of nuclear power in Europe, so that the Soviet Union may refrain from fighting a nuclear war in Europe, while opposing the United States starting a limited nuclear war in Europe. However, the United States is giving priority to consideration of how to avoid its country coming under nuclear attack.

Since the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has adopted countermeasures, resulting in an escalation in the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, which has intensified, all the more, the tense world situation. The Western countries resent the tough policy of the Reagan government concerning the Soviet Union, and are worried that the fierce contention between the United States and the Soviet Union will push Western Europe to the edge of a nuclear war. Under such circumstances, Western Europe can only try to find another way out. While relying on the nuclear protection of the United States, they are attempting to change the situation of relying too much on the United States for the security of Western Europe by strengthening their own defenses, so that Western Europe may deal more successfully with its relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries in accordance with their own interests and safeguard the security of Europe.

Also, there are long-term considerations and needs in stressing the development of European defense on the part of West European countries.

First, it is to raise the position of West European countries in the Atlantic union and strengthen their right to speak on questions concerning Europe. West European countries have all along relied on the United States for military protection, and their defenses have all along been a question within NATO. It has not been the practice for them to discuss European defense separately among themselves. Now, Western Europe has proposed the development of West European defense; which means asserting their independence from the United States. On the other hand, they are not really separating themselves from the United States in defense, going their own way. According to foreign reports, Western Europe is attempting to build a "European backbone" within NATO, in acquiring an equal position in negotiations with the United States, and in making strategic decisions. In issues involving their own life or death, West European countries want to strengthen their ability to contain the United States, not allowing themselves to be ordered about by the United States.

Second, it will relax the contradictions between West European countries on security policies to some extent, and prevent the appearance of the trend toward neutralism in the FRG. For a long time the essence of the security policies of Western Europe has been "defense and the easing of tension," which both conservatives and social democrats have held the same view. Since the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe last year, such unanimity has been broken, and there has appeared a crisis in the security policies of Western Europe. The proposal to build European defenses will enable them to find common ground, to ease the contradictions, and to deal with the United States in its demands on Western Europe on increases in conventional forces.

LI XIANNIAN APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS

OW151223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0850 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- In accordance with a decision adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, PRC President Li Xiannian has appointed Guo Jie [6753 3381] as PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Netherlands.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN POLAND

OW190735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz said here today that Poland is interested in furthering economic relations with China and hopes to "raise the existing cooperation to a new level" through joint efforts. He made the remark when meeting a visiting Chinese economic delegation led by Zhu Rongji, vice minister of China's State Economic Commission, which arrived here this afternoon.

During its nine-day stay in Poland, the Chinese delegation is scheduled to visit Polish industrial and mining enterprises and hold discussions with Polish officials on increasing economic cooperation between the two countries.

Zhu Rongji said upon his arrival that a special purpose of his visit is to discuss with Polish officials the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the renovation of technologically out-dated factories.

PRC, GDR AGREE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW190733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, April 18 (XINHUA) -- The German Democratic Republic and China today signed a summary of talks on economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. The document was signed by Chinese delegation leader Zhu Rongji and GDR delegation leader Dr Dieter Albrecht.

According to the document, the GDR will participate in technological reforms of China's industrial enterprises including the manufacture of agricultural machine tools and heavy equipment.

The Chinese delegation left here for Warsaw this afternoon after an eight-day visit to the country.

NI ZHIFU MEETS ROMANIAN TRADE UNION GROUP

OW171638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and feted a delegation of the General Trade Unions Confederation from Romania, here this evening. The delegation is led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania. It arrived here this morning.

FURTHER ON CYL DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SFRY

Youth Leaders Hold Talks

OW160555 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the Communist Youth League of China (CYL) and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (LSYY) have shown great interest in the promotion of friendship and exchanges between the young people of the two countries.

At their talks here today, First Secretary of CYL's Central Committee Wang Zhaoguo and President of LSYY G. Bulatovic and other Yugoslav youth leaders exchanged views on the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries' young people in the world youth movement. The Yugoslav youth leaders have accepted an invitation from the CYL to send a LSYY delegation headed by Bulatovic to visit China.

Wang Zhaoguo and the Chinese youth delegation he is leading arrived here on April 5. They have visited Belgrade, Nish, Vranje, Kosovo and other Yugoslav cities and received warm welcome from their Yugoslav friends.

Markovic Meets Delegation

OW170521 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Communist League leader Dragoslav Markovic met here this afternoon with the visiting Chinese Communist Youth League delegation led by the First Secretary of the League Wang Zhaoguo. Wang conveyed to Markovic warm regards from Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and also extended his regards on behalf of the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Chinese youth.

Markovic said that profound friendship exists between the two parties and states of Yugoslavia and China. The visit of General Secretary Hu Yaobang to Yugoslavia last year has brought about broader cooperation between the two parties and states, he said, adding that the close relations between the two parties are developing on the basis of mutual respect and mutual support. The two parties have much in common and have many identical views on the present international situation. Both are fighting for peace, democracy and independence and against hegemonism. Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party for building a prosperous and progressive socialist country, he said.

The Chinese youth delegation left here for home today

CSSR LEADERS VISIT PRC PAVILION AT BRNO FAIR

Premier on PRC Trade

OW141953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said today that the recent visit of a Chinese economic delegation to this country marked a step forward in the relations between the two countries. He made the remark while visiting the Chinese pavilion of the 15th Brno international fair of consumer goods which opened there Thursday.

A Chinese economic delegation headed by Zhu Rongji, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, visited Czechoslovakia from April 2 to 10 and discussed with Czechoslovak officials on ways and means of improving bilateral economic and technological cooperation.

The premier said that Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban's projected visit to China and the current Chinese exhibition will help promote trade relations between the two countries. The premier watched with interest the Chinese electronic products, textiles and handicrafts on display. Among the more than 30 countries participating in the fair are the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Jakes Views Exhibits

OW160549 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Brno, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, this morning visited the Chinese pavilion at the international fair of consumer goods here. Accompanied by Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, Jakes viewed the Chinese exhibits on display and praised their delicacy. He told Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Czechoslovakia Chen Tie and manager of the pavilion Liu Jinghai that he hoped the exhibit at the Chinese pavilion would be a continuing success.

PRC MUSICIANS TO VISIT EASTERN EUROPE, USSR

OW160902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese soprano, Zheng Xingli, who studied singing in Moscow 30 years ago, will lead a group of seven musicians to the Soviet Union, the first officially sent by China after an interval of some 20 years. They will also perform in Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will be the last leg of their performance tour. The group will leave Beijing tomorrow for a two-month tour at the invitation of the ministries of culture of the four countries.

Professor Zheng, 57, of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, told XINHUA the musicians, whom she called "rising young stars," will take part in the 10th anniversary celebrations of Portugal's Day of Liberty. They will then perform at the "Prague Spring" international festival and music week in Sophia. The tour will conclude with two weeks in the Soviet Union. Included in the group are baritone Fu Haijing, who took second place at the "Benson and Hedges Gold Prize" in London in 1983, violinist Xue Wei who was awarded third prize at Japan's second international music competition last year and 18-year-old pianist, Wei Danwen, a prize winner at the Concours International Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud in France in 1983, mezzo-soprano Zhan Manhua, soprano Zhang Fenghi and composer-pianist Cui Shiguang.

Zheng Xingli said she was "very excited" at the prospect of visiting Portugal for the first time and revisiting the East European countries. "I expect to return to my Soviet alma mater (the Moscow P.I. Tchaikovsky State Conservatoire)," she said, "and meet my former teachers, classmates and old acquaintances."

The group will present a varied repertoire ranging from classical and contemporary Chinese pieces to works by foreign composers and compositions of the countries to be visited.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW180800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- 'Ali Khorram, Iranian ambassador to China, and Major Mahmud Zarrabi, armed forces attache, gave a reception in the embassy at noon today to mark the Army Day anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Among the guests was He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Also present were diplomatic officials and military attaches of various countries to China.

ARTICLE ON HISTORY OF, PROSPECTS FOR IRAN-IRAQ WAR

HK180639 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 84 p 4

["International Observation" column by Tang Tianri: "A Random Talk on the War Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Text] The war between Iran and Iraq has lasted for 3 and 1/2 years. When will this war come to an end? Which side can win this war? If one reviews and analyzes the entire course and developmental tendency of the war, one may reach a crude conclusion.

A Review

The Iran-Iraq war broke out on 22 September 1980. At that time Iraq launched an full-scale offensive against Iran and rapidly occupied about 10 Iranian towns and controlled some 200,000 square km of Iranian territory. At the same time massive Iraqi forces laid siege to the Iranian oil center of Abadan and the nearby strategic area. After more than 1 month of fighting Iran eventually checked Iraq's attacks, and the war entered a deadlock.

In late September 1981 Iran began its counteroffensive and gradually recovered the lost territory. The Iraqi troops were then forced to lift the siege of Abadan. In May 1982 the Iranians recovered the town of Khorramshahr. In late June 1982 Iraq announced that its troops had all withdrawn across the border.

In July 1982 the Iranian Army moved across the border and launched a large-scale attack against Iraq in an attempt to seize Basrah, Iraq's second largest city. However, in the battles outside Basrah, Iranian troops encountered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy casualties, thus failing to capture the city. After that Iran mounted six major attacks, but all were repulsed by Iraqi troops. The two sides once again were deadlocked. Since this February Iran has successively launched four major attacks on Iraqi positions and has captured Iraq's oil center -- the Majnoon Islands, but all of this has not yet changed the deadlock on the battleground in general.

The Present Situation

According to reports, presently Iran has deployed some 500,000 troops at the front, and among these troops 300,000 will attack Basrah. It seems that Iran is ready to fight a decisive battle by mounting a major offensive at a suitable time in order to end the war at an earlier date. If it fails to achieve this goal, Iran is expected to continue to fight a prolonged war of attrition and to participate in a trial of strength with Iraq, because Iran believes that it can depend on its advantages of a vast territory, a large population, and an improved economic situation at home.

In facing Iran's strategic offensive, Iraq has also mustered 500,000 troops on the interior battlefields in order to check Iran's attacks. At the same time Iraq is accelerating the construction and expansion of oil pipelines leading to Turkey and the Red Sea in order to replace the oil outlets in the Gulf, which have been cut off during the war, and make provisions for fighting a prolonged war with Iran. On the other hand, Iraq has extended the war to the Gulf waters. It gave play to the advantage of its air force and carried out air raids on Iran's offshore oil facilities to destroy Iran's offshore oil outlets. According to a spokesman for the Iraqi military, on 27 March the Iraqi Air Force sent fighter planes to successfully destroy two major targets, which were Iran's offshore oil terminals. According to another report, on 28 March the Iraqi Air Force sank a foreign oil tanker southwest of Khark Island.

In these circumstances the greatest global worry is that the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war will endanger the safety of voyages through the Strait of Hormuz. Iran has given repeated the warnings that if Iraq bombards Iran's offshore oil center on Khark Island (some 90 percent of Iran's oil exports are loaded through the oil pipeline terminals on this island), Iran will blockade the Strait of Hormuz. The Strait of Hormuz is the vital section of the oil passage in the Gulf. Some 90 percent of the oil exports by oil-producing countries in the Gulf region and some 60 percent of the oil imports required by the West must be transported through this strait. Once this strait is blockaded, big powers, especially the superpowers, will, very likely, carry out military intervention in this region. The United States has declared more than once, that if need be it will carry out armed intervention to ensure that the strait is open to the passage of all ships. However, if U.S. armed intervention becomes a fact, the Soviet Union will also take action. Then the Iran-Iraq war will change into a major international conflict.

The Prospects

The intensification and escalation of the Iran-Iraq war has caused grave concern in the international community. Over the past 3 and 1/2 years many international organizations and countries have made efforts to mediate between Iran and Iraq by presenting various peace proposals. The UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council have also adopted four resolutions calling for a ceasefire between the two sides. However, all of these peace proposals and resolutions have been buried by the gunfire of Iran and Iraq. A major reason is: Iraq demands an unconditional ceasefire, while Iran insists that it will continue to fight if its conditions of a forced withdrawal, an indemnity, and punishment for the aggressors are not met. Recently Algeria and some other countries have started a new round of mediation in seeking the possibility of getting the two sides reach some compromise. However, it is still difficult to say whether the latest efforts will be successful.

What are the prospects for the Iran-Iraq war? The most likely development is that the two sides will continue to fight a war which alternates between intensity and relaxation and goes on intermittently. The war will then become a prolonged war of attrition. The war has so far caused hundreds of thousands of deaths on both sides and has consumed wealth valued at tens of billions of dollars. If the war carries on, it will only bring about greater losses to the national strengths of both countries at war, and neither of them is likely to win a complete military victory. At the same time people cannot rule out another possibility. That is, once the Strait of Hormuz is blockaded, and this results in the armed intervention of the superpowers, the war will be further expanded and go beyond the range of a war between Iran and Iraq.

The people of the world are generally hoping that Iran and Iraq will stop fighting and reach a compromise at an early date and will end this disastrous war through peaceful negotiations. This will be in the interests of the two warring sides and also in the interests of Middle East peace and world peace.

OUTGOING PRC ENVOY MEETS WITH YAR LEADERS

OW190837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Sana, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Vice President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi praised the friendship and cooperation between the Yemen Arab Republic and China today. During a meeting with China's outgoing Ambassador Zhong Haujiu, he said a Chinese medical team and other Chinese experts have been welcomed by the people of Yemen.

Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani also met with the Chinese ambassador yesterday. During the meeting, the prime minister said that the relations between the two countries are close, stable and still developing. He expressed satisfaction at the work done by Chinese workers on the Batena agricultural technique experiment and popularization station which was started at the end of 1975. He said he hoped the two countries would increase cooperation in agriculture and other fields in the future.

SAO TOME-PRINCIPE MILITARY CHIEF TO VISIT PRC

OW160825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Captain Joao Quaresma Viegas Bexigas, chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, will pay a friendship visit to China April 19-24 at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. It is learned that Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping will meet with Bexigas. In addition to having talks with leading members of China's Defense Ministry, Captain Bexigas will inspect Chinese military units in Beijing and make a trip to Tianjin. China established diplomatic relations with Sao Tome and Principe in 1975. Their friendship has grown steadily ever since. On his visit to China last July, President Manuel Pinto da Costa met with President Li Xiannian and had talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang.

ZIMBABWE ENVOY HOSTS INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

OW181328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- G.P. Chisese, Zimbabwean ambassador to China, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the independence day of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Present on the occasion were Minister of Justice Zou Yu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhen and other officials.

ECUADORAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT PRC IN MAY

OW180816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Osvaldo Hurtado, president of the Republic of Ecuador, and Mrs Hurtado will pay a state visit to China from May 14 to 19 at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xianian. This was announced by Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon. He said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Ecuador in January 1980, the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of international affairs and bilateral economic, trade and cultural relations have developed continuously. "The visit to China by President and Mrs Hurtado will make a positive contribution to the establishment of friendship between the Chinese and Ecuadoran peoples and to the promotion of the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries," he added.

REPORTAGE OF NPC GROUP'S SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP

Peruvian President Welcomes Group

OW111235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today received a delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) headed by its Standing Committee Vice-President Liao Hansheng. Welcoming the delegation's visit to his country, the president said, "We admire China and her long-standing civilization as well as the efforts you have made to develop your country."

Liao Hansheng conveyed Chinese President Li Xiannian's best regards to the Peruvian president and briefed him on the situation in China's agricultural production and the government's agricultural policy. The Peruvian president showed great interest in China's experience in agricultural development. The Peruvian Congress conferred on Liao Hansheng a grand cross medal of the Congress.

Farewell Reception Held

OW121628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Liao Hansheng, head of the visiting delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, gave a farewell reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. Attending the reception were President of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of Peru Sandro Mariategui, President of the Chamber of Deputies Dagoberto Lenez, parliamentarians and government officials.

In the afternoon, the Chinese NPC delegation held a working session at the Parliament building with a Peruvian parliamentary delegation led by Senator Manuel Ulloa.

Earlier the same day, Peruvian Second Vice-President and Secretary General of the Popular Action Party Javier Alva Orlandini gave a luncheon at his home in honor of the Chinese delegation.

Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui, First Vice-President Fernando Schwalb, President of the Chamber of Deputies Dagoberto Lenez and Education Minister Valentin Paniagua.

Arrives in Ecuador

0W131008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Quito, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran National Congress President Gari Esparza honored at a reception here this evening a delegation from China's National People's Congress (NPC) headed by its Standing Committee Vice-President Liao Hansheng. Speaking at the reception, both Gari Esparza and Liao pledged to boost ties between the two countries. The Chinese delegation arrived here today from Peru for an eight-day visit.

At a reception given by the Ecuadoran National Congress, Gari Esparza said that the Ecuadoran people admire the ancient culture of the Chinese. He condemned the arms race between the two superpowers and stressed the need for the developing countries to set up a new international economic order.

Liao spoke of the common interest of the two countries in maintaining world peace. He said the two countries hold similar views on many international issues and expressed the hope that cooperative ties will increase between them in the fields of economy, trade, culture, science and technology.

Delegation Meets Foreign Minister

0W141742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Quito, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran Minister of Foreign Relations Luis Valencia Rodriguez today met a delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) headed by its Standing Committee Vice-President Liao Hansheng. During the meeting the minister expressed the satisfaction of his government with relations between the two countries. Short as it is, he said, the two governments can always converse frankly and directly. "Both China and Ecuador are among the developing countries," he added. The two countries "share many common views about important international affairs." The global confrontation among big powers has caused serious deterioration of the world situation and has menaced world peace, he said. He said the protectionist measures of the developed countries have helped deepen the economic crisis of the developing countries.

Liao stressed that the Third World should reinforce its unity in the common struggle for state sovereignty and economic development. Only by South-South cooperation, he added, would it be possible to heighten the position of these countries in their negotiations with developed countries.

A dinner in honor of the delegation was held by the foreign minister after the meeting. The Chinese guest arrived here on April 12 after finishing a six-day visit to Peru. Accompanied by Gari Esparza, president of Ecuador's National Congress, the delegation laid wreaths at the monument of heroes in Independence Square. It visited the high studies national institute as well as some historical relics and called on some Overseas Chinese in Quito this morning.

President Hurtado on Visit

OW180950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Quito, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado announced here today that he has accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to visit China soon. At a meeting with Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and other members of the visiting NPC delegation, Hurtado said he hoped his coming visit to China would help promote an increase in contacts between the two governments and peoples. Hurtado said that trade and cultural ties between the two countries had been consolidated and developed rapidly despite the relative youth of the diplomatic relationship. He also noted that Ecuador and China share a lot of common ground in their views on the international situation.

In discussions during another meeting today, Ecuadoran congressmen and members of the NPC delegation agreed that the scramble for hegemony by the two superpowers was largely responsible for conflicts in Central America, the Mideast and other regions. They were opposed to any form of armed occupation of other countries' territory. Other issues discussed during the meeting included the possibility of Ecuador and China mounting cooperative efforts to tap marine resources and minerals.

Delegation Hosts Reception

OW181324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Quito, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, gave a return reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. Among the more than one hundred guests attending the reception were Gari Esparza, president of the National Congress of Ecuador; Luis Valencia, minister of foreign relations; Carlos Pozzo, president of the Supreme Court; congressmen and high officials from the government and officers of the military forces. Chinese Ambassador to Ecuador Ding Hao was also present at the reception, which was going on in a friendly atmosphere with hosts and guests chatting pleasantly.

Liao Hansheng expressed his gratitude to the National Congress and other Ecuadorean organizations for the hospitality accorded to the delegation during its stay.

Gari Esparza and Luis Valencia said that the visit of the Chinese delegation has promoted better understanding and closer relations of friendship between the two countries. Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera met with the delegation this afternoon. Lin Liyun, deputy head of the delegation, called on Luzmila Rodriguez de Troya, vice president of and Ecuador's representative on the Interamerican Women's Committee.

ARGENTINE UCR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISITQian Liren Hosts Banquet

OW121938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said today that the Chinese Communist Party is willing to develop its relations with friendly political parties of Third World countries on the basis of the four principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

He made this remark at a Banquet given by him this evening for a visiting delegation from the Argentine Radical Civilian Union Party led by Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, special envoy and advisor of the president and state secretary.

Qian Liren said that China and Argentina were confronted with the arduous tasks of defending national independence and sovereignty, developing their national economies and improving the living standards of the people. The two countries also stood for opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, establishing a new international economic order and safeguarding world peace, he pointed out. He said that promoting the friendly relations between the two parties and cooperation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields conformed to the interests of the two peoples. Qian Liren praised Yrigoyen for his contributions to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and friendly relations between the two parties with the solicitude of Raul Alfonsin, Argentine president and chairman of the Radical Civilian Union Party. He also appreciated the positive role played by the Argentine Government in building up its country and in international affairs. Qian Liren expressed his belief that the current visit of the delegation would help increase understanding and friendship of the two parties and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Yrigoyen, in his toast, said that though Argentina and China were far apart and had different social systems the two countries had many things in common. Through joint efforts the two peoples would do their share to defending world peace, he added. He was convinced that the delegation's current China visit would promote relations between the two countries and the existing friendly relations. The delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Qian Liren Holds Talks

OW131822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today held talks with a delegation from the Argentine Radical Civilian Union Party led by Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, special envoy of the Argentine president. In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides briefed each other on the situation of their own parties and countries and their main policies, and exchanged views on issues of common interest. Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, was present on both occasions.

Geng Biao Meets Delegation

OW171146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with a delegation from the Radical Civilian Union Party of Argentina, led by Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, special envoy of the Argentine president.

Geng Biao said the parties and congresses of China and Argentina should increase their contacts in the future to deepen understanding and friendship between the two peoples. He went on to say that both China and Argentina face common tasks, the construction of their countries, for which a peaceful and stable international environment is needed. So China would like to make friends with people of all countries of the world and work together with them to maintain world peace.

Yrigoyen said that he was very glad to see that China's National People's Congress had joined the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Argentina and China, he said, shared identical positions and supported each other on many major international issues despite their political and cultural differences. He expressed the hope that the close contacts between Argentina and China will constitute a new start for bilateral cooperation.

BOLIVIAN LEGISLATORS TO VISIT PRC IN APRIL

OW171044 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- A Bolivian parliamentary delegation led by Julio Garret Ayllon, president of the Senate, will pay a visit to China April 19-May 2. Members of the delegation include Gualberto Claupe Ortuno, president of the House of Representatives, and its First Vice-President Gaston Encinas Valverde.

It is learned that Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Yimeng, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, will meet with the delegation separately. The delegation will visit the Great Hall of the People, factories and places of historical interest and scenic beauty in Beijing and tour Xian, Nanjing and Shanghai.

OUTGOING PRC ENVOY CALLS ON BARBADOS LEADERS

OW112023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao bade farewell to Governor-General Hugh Springer, Prime Minister John Geoffrey Adams and Foreign Minister Louis Tull in the past few days before his departure for home, according to a report from that country. Tull had luncheon with the ambassador and presented gift to him.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE IN POSITION, BEGINS WORK

OW181852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- It took less than seven days for China's experimental communications satellite to transfer from its great elliptical space orbit into the earth's quasi-synchronous orbit and finally place itself at the pre-programmed position. The satellite, launched on April 8, was positioned in 125 degree east longitude above the earth's equator at 18:27.57 hours on April 16. All meters and instruments on it have been functioning normally. Experiment on communications, and radio and television transmission has also been working well.

The space telemetering and control center on April 10 issued orders from the ground to control the ignition of the satellite's engine, thus enabling it punctually to move from the great elliptical space orbit into the earth quasi-synchronous orbit.

At 0841 hours on April 10, the satellite which had operated for 37 hours on the great elliptical space orbit, began its four revolutions around the earth, approaching a height of about 36,000 kilometers. Data on the video display terminal showed that it was the best time for the automatic ignition as the satellite was at its best desired posture and its pre-programmed period was reached. The satellite depended on orders from the ground to constantly readjust its orbit, postures, and period. According to data printed by computers, the satellite accepted all orders issued by the control center during its 37-hour flight in the elliptical orbit and also performed all movements required accurately.

Leaders Greet Satellite Workers

OW181604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei 0022 1135 6511 1201] today sent a congratulatory message to all comrades who took part in the development and testing of China's experimental communications satellite. The message was sent after the successful launch of the satellite. The text of the message follows:

To all comrades who took part in the development and test of our experimental communications satellite:

The experimental communications satellite launched by our country on 8 April was successfully positioned in 125 degree east longitude above the earth's equator on 16 April. The experiments on communications and radio and television transmission have been going well. The CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission hereby extend their warm greetings to all the scientists, technicians, workers, cadres, and PLA commanders and fighters who took part in the development and testing of the satellite.

The successful launch of the experimental communications satellite is an important achievement for China's aeronautics industry, marking a new leap forward of our space technology. It is of great significance in accelerating China's socialist modernization and is a tremendous inspiration to the people throughout the country.

The successful experiment is the result of concerted efforts and tenacious struggle by all localities, departments, and PLA units in our country.

We hope that you will seriously sum experience, guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to exert yourselves, and make still greater contributions to accelerating China's socialist construction and the modernization of our national defense.

Zhang Aiping Calls Via Satellite

OW181914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Urumqi, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Several hundred thousand people here tonight watched programs of China Central Television (CCTV) through transmission of China's first experimental communications satellite. The satellite was launched on April 8 and successfully placed in the pre-programmed position on April 16. Tonight's programs included news, commercials, and TV plays, with excellent clarity and articulation.

In Xinjiang, where communications were backward, people usually could watch CCTV programs one week later than Beijing viewers. With the help of China's own communications satellite, the local people are now able to know what is happening in Beijing every day.

Telephone linkups between Beijing and Urumqi were also tested through the satellite today. At 10 a.m., Deputy Secretary General of the Central Military Commission Zhang Aiping from Beijing called Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Communist Party Committee in Urumqi. The local party leader told Zhang that his voice transmitted through the satellite was very distinct. Both of them greeted each other for the successful launching of China's communications satellite.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL BROADCASTING ENDS

HK181303 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Report by reporter (Wang Zihou) and correspondent (Zhang Shibao) of the Henan Radio and Television News Center]

[Excerpts] The national conference on broadcasting work in the rural areas, which has just concluded, laid down a new guiding principle for wired broadcasting work in the rural areas. This principle is to build, with county stations as the centers, with communal and township stations as the base, with special lines as the chief means of transmission, and with other facilities as the supplementary means, fine quality networks connecting all villages and households. The conference pointed out the need to attain, using arduous efforts and following this principle the goals set by the central authorities as scheduled, in order to broadcast radio programs to all counties, townships, and villages, except those remote areas that are sparsely populated, within 3 to 5 years, so as to give every person and every household the opportunity to listen to radio programs.

The conference was held in Luoyang Prefecture in our province. It opened on 7 April and concluded on the 15th of the same month. (Ge Yuli), deputy chief of the Eighth Propaganda Bureau under the Ministry of Radio and Television, made a summary speech. Present at the conference were Hou Zhiying, Standing Committee member and director of propaganda of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Deputy Director (Hu Yong) of the Propaganda Department; and Secretary (Zhao Linjie) of the Luoyang Prefectural CPC Committee.

It was pointed out at the conference that wired broadcasting, frequency modulation broadcasting, and television have their strong points as well as their limitations. They can supplement one another but cannot replace one another, and can repulse one another. Wired broadcasting has obvious advantages over its counterparts in the rural areas. It is indispensable in the building of radio and televisions with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Whether at present or in the future, it cannot be replaced by wireless broadcasting and frequency modulation broadcasting. Particularly after the application of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output on a household basis, wired broadcasting has become an indispensable tool of the party, the government, the peasants, and the masses.

During the conference, all the comrades attending visited the wired broadcasting facilities in Shaan County, Ruyang County, and Sanmenxia City in Luoyang Prefecture. At the conference representatives of 17 units, including those from Jian County in Jilin Province, Linli County in Hunan Province, and Kaiping County in Guangdong Province, spoke at the conference and relayed their experience in making a success of wired broadcasting.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Hou Zhiying congratulated the conference on its success and called on Henan's broadcasting departments to learn with an open mind from the advanced experience of the brother provinces, brother cities, and brother autonomous regions, to earnestly implement, on the guiding principle laid down at this conference for the broadcasting work in the rural areas, and to strive to create a new situation in Henan's broadcasting work in its rural areas.

LI PENG CALLS NUCLEAR ENERGY USE 'STATE POLICY'

OW171530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Shenzhen, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Use of advanced nuclear energy is China's state policy, said Vice-Premier Li Peng recently while inspecting preparations for construction of a Guangdong nuclear power station. He described the construction of the station as "China's starting point in the development of its nuclear power industry." "China must develop its own nuclear power industry because practice has proved that nuclear power is both safe and reliable," Li Peng said. Nuclear power should constitute a sizeable proportion of China's power output in the next century, he added.

The Guangdong nuclear power station, the first of its kind in China, will be built at Daya Bay, 60 kilometers east of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, which is part of Shenzhen City. Overseas funds will be raised for the 1.8-million kilowatt station to be built by the Guangdong Nuclear Power Investment Company and the Hong Kong Nuclear Power Investment Company.

The vice-premier called for the completion of the station within 6 to 7 years.

COMMENTATOR ON IMPLEMENTING INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK190817 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 14, 2 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Guarantee -- Third Discussion on the Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] Upon reading the reports on the major responsible person of Heilongjiang Provincial Research Institute of the Science of Law, who has failed to implement the policy on intellectuals, a leading comrade from the Central Committee pointed out:

It is necessary to carry out a practical examination of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. In scientific research units, institutes of higher education, medical departments and large hospitals, cultural departments and large theatrical troupes, and large units preserving historical relics and libraries, if the secretaries of CPC committees and people in charge of administration there, namely, the chief and deputy leaders, are not sufficiently educated and fail to understand the party's policy on intellectuals, they should be resolutely transferred. Other people who are better educated, have a grasp of the party's policies, and are younger should be appointed to take their place.

The proposal by this leading comrade from the CPC Central Committee is worth the closest attention of party organizations at all levels. At present the problem of failing to implement the party's policy on intellectuals on the part of the primary responsible person of the Heilongjiang Provincial Research Institute of the Science of Law has been handled properly. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee has adopted resolute measures to readjust and consolidate the leading body of this research institute. Nevertheless, there exist in varying degrees in some regions and fields cases similar to that of the former primary responsible person of the Heilongjiang Provincial Research Institute of the Science of Law, who has refused to implement the policy on intellectuals, has shown no respect for them, and is still spreading sentiments of distrust against them, depreciating their role, and suppressing and damaging their initiative. In some cases, this has become very serious. Therefore, in order to implement the policy on intellectuals, it is imperative not only to further eliminate "leftist" effects ideologically, but to adopt necessary organizational measures.

The CPC Central Committee has long issued repeated orders to implement the policy on intellectuals, and the press and media have been making loud appeals to the public. However, there are still some cadres, in particular leading cadres of some units, who have turned a deaf ear to it, going their own way. A popular saying says. "There is a limit to everything." In the case of those leading cadres who have repeatedly refused to implement the party's policy on intellectuals, what else can we do but resolutely remove them from office?

A correct organizational line is an important guarantee for the implementation of the party's political line, and for various principles and policies. The measure of transferring those cadres who refuse to implement the party's policy on intellectuals will be helpful not only to pushing forward the implementation the party's policy on intellectuals, but also to increasing the progress of making the leading bodies more revolutionary, better educated, more professionally competent, and younger in average age, and to further creating a new situation in socialist modernization. Doing so will naturally offend some people. However, we can no longer tolerate them or waver, for the sake of the interests of the party and the people. Otherwise, we cannot ensure the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals or safeguard the seriousness of party discipline.

An important reason the implementation of the policy on intellectuals has met with obstruction from some cadres is their low cultural level, apart from "leftist" ideological effects. Because of this they find it difficult to understand the party's Marxist policy on intellectuals. They lack practice in mental labor, and fail to understand the characters and well-being of intellectuals. Therefore, it is very difficult for them to overcome their prejudices against intellectuals. Because of their low cultural level, they are far from being better educated and professionally competent. Concerning the question of a cadre having to possess command of professional knowledge in his own field, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Those who fail to learn or are not willing to learn can only be transferred. There is no other way out, because you are impeding our cause."

A cadre with a low cultural level is still a good cadre as long as he is able to study hard and resolutely implement the party's policy on intellectuals. Otherwise, he should not be assigned to a leading post.

The work now being undertaken to examine the implementation of the policy on intellectuals is a major matter for the whole party, which should by no means be conducted superficially. We should not only examine the situation of implementation of the policy on intellectuals, but lay stress on examining whether there exist, in the leading bodies of all units, cadres who are ignorant and incompetent, who look down upon, are prejudiced against, and attack intellectuals. If there are such cadres, the leading bodies must be resolutely readjusted. In particular, leading bodies of scientific research, educational, public health, and cultural departments should be inspected one by one. This work must be linked with party rectification. To check whether the party's policy on intellectuals has been conscientiously implemented must be regarded as an important part of the comparison and examination in our effort to reach a common understanding and to keep in line with the central authorities politically and ideologically. Those units that have already started party rectification should carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, while the units that have not yet begun party rectification should follow the principle of carrying out the correction of defects before rectification and practically solve the problems existing in the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals. We must bravely and resolutely promote to leading posts those younger and outstanding cadres among intellectuals with both the ability and political integrity to meet the requirements for leading posts, and those comrades who understand the situation of intellectuals and support the party's policy toward intellectuals.

We will face tremendous difficulties in order to accomplish this task. People believe that it can and also should be achieved in 1984, with the concerted efforts of the whole party.

COMMENTATOR ON CADRES, INTELLECTUALS FRIENDSHIP

HK190539 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Leading Cadres Must Make Friends With Intellectuals"]

[Text] The deeds of Chen Xiuyun, former party branch secretary of the Harbin rectifier equipment factory, who was described as "a courageous steed that fearlessly protects talented people," are known to us all. Recently we reported the deeds of Nie Rongben, vice chairman of the trade union of the Jingxi Chemical Industrial Research Institute of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, who has been cited as "a good logistics serviceman for scientific research personnel." Chen Xiuyun and Nie Rongben are basic-level party cadres. They have taken the initiative in making friends with intellectuals and in taking care of, loving, and using intellectuals, so that intellectuals can boldly make contributions to the four modernizations. We hope that tens of thousands of comrades will learn from Chen Xiuyun and Nie Rongben in establishing extensive ties with the intellectuals of their regions, departments, and units, and that they will respect the views of intellectuals and help them solve their problems, so as to make them feel the concern of the party and to strengthen the ties between the party and intellectuals.

Establishing close ties with the masses is the party's fine tradition. Being influenced by "leftist" mistakes for many years, some comrades are willing to make friends only with workers and peasants, and regard intellectuals as an alien force. Intellectuals are part of the working class and a force to rely on. In the new situation of technical revolution it is particularly necessary to utilize the enterprising spirit of intellectuals and to be their close friends.

Some units have not done well in implementing the policy on intellectuals because the leaders of these units do not have much knowledge, do not respect intellectuals, and look down upon intellectuals. They cannot even become ordinary friends with intellectuals, Still less can they become close friends with intellectuals.

China's intellectuals like this old saying very much: "A scholar is ready to die for close friends." Times have changed, and intellectuals have become masters of the country. The party and the state have repeatedly stressed the importance of implementing the policy on intellectuals, of trusting them politically, of boldly using them in work, and of giving them consideration in their lives. This will greatly arouse the favor of intellectuals in dedicating themselves to the country. We hope that leading cadres at various levels and intellectuals will become close friends, and we also hope that workers, peasants, and intellectuals will become close friends and devote themselves to the great cause of blazing a new trail in socialist modernization.

CHEN YUN CITED ON CADRES' THEORETICAL EDUCATION

HK1808C2 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Tang Shaoming and Bai Huimin: "Accelerate the Normalization of Theoretical Education for Cadres -- Studying Comrade Chen Yun's Expositions on Study"]

[Text] Marxism is the guiding ideology of the CPC. It is a basic task in party building and a good tradition of the CPC to constantly strengthen Marxist theoretical education for party members and cadres. During the new historical period and in order to enable cadres' theoretical education to accord with the needs of the modernization program, it is imperative to reform the existing work in cadres' theoretical education so that such work can be carried out normally and systematically. The recently published "Selected Works of Chen Yun" (1926-1949) have collected a number of Comrade Chen Yun's important works about party building and the building of the ranks of cadres that were written by him when he was Minister of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the position he held for quite a long period beginning in 1937. Some articles have profoundly expounded the question of cadres' theoretical education from the points of the significance, task, contents, principles, and method of study. These articles displayed very important roles at that time in forming a good style of study within the CPC, in exposing and criticizing Wang Ming's wrong ideology, and in launching the party rectification campaign.

A dictum of Lenin says: "Without revolutionary theory there would be no revolutionary movement." This is because revolutionary theory is the guidance for the correct orientation of revolution and the weapon that will determine revolutionary outlook on life. Comrade Chen Yun said: "With revolutionary theory, communists will be able to grasp the main trends from among complicated matters and find the correct orientation of the movement of revolution so as to do a good job in the work of the revolution." ("Selected Works of Chen Yun," p 77) In recalling his study of the "Concise Courses of the History of Soviet Communist (Bolshevik) Party," Comrade Chen Yun said that he has a "deeper understanding than in the past" of Lenin's dictum. Similarly, in recalling the more than 6 decade history of the CPC, and through summing positive and negative experiences and lessons, we have also gained a deeper understanding of this dictum. We have also come to understand that the revolution will win when it is carried out under the guidance of Marxism and will also develop, and that the revolution will fail and regress when it departs from the guidance of Marxism. At present we are facing the emergence of the new technical revolution and there are a number of new problems for us to resolve, that is, how to use the achievements of advanced science and technology to promote the development of our modernization program.

Under this condition we must strengthen the guidance of Marxism. All CPC members and cadres have the obligation to raise their consciousness in theoretical study and spare no effort to improve their level of Marxist understanding.

What is the basic task for carrying out Marxist theoretical education among CPC members and cadres? In this regard, Comrade Chen Yun stressed on a number of occasions the importance of forming a revolutionary outlook on life through theoretical study. In referring to the criteria for communists, he said that the primary criterion is to struggle for communism through their own lives. He said: "First, it is imperative to understand the law of the development of the history of the society of mankind and firmly believe that communist society will naturally be realized." It is imperative to "profoundly understand the historical position and roles of the proletariat in society, understand the interests of the proletariat and its great cause of liberating mankind, and become aware of the current tasks and basic goals of the communist party and its members." (Ibid., p 72) The formation of the revolutionary outlook on life has to be tested in practice and it cannot depart from strengthening theoretical study. This outlook must be based on a solid scientific theoretical foundation. The higher one's theoretical level becomes, the more definite and resolute will be his communist ideals. Therefore, theoretical education for CPC members and cadres must in no way be confined in education on basic principles and knowledge; what is more important is that it is imperative to help them foster a proletarian world outlook and a revolutionary outlook on life. This work is imperative not only for young comrades, but also for veteran communists and cadres. It is true that we have different requirements for different people in cadres' theoretical education. For example, the requirements for veteran cadres are different from those of new cadres, for those who have learned are different from those who have not, for the cadres who are responsible for political work from those who are responsible for science and technology, and for leading cadres are different from the requirements of ordinary cadres. And yet, without exception, all communists and cadres must form a revolutionary outlook on life.

Why is it imperative to carry out theoretical education in a systematic way? It is because Marxism is the world outlook that is based on historical materialism and the theory of surplus value that Marx formed. It is also the strict and complete world outlook that is formed on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism. The nature of Marxism can be grasped in an overall way and precisely. The stand, viewpoint, and method of the proletariat can be understood only when the study of Marxism is carried out in an overall way and systematically. This method is particularly important for the comrades whose theoretical level is low. Comrade Chen Yun has paid close attention to the systematic reading of books. He said: "It is necessary to read all the existing main textbooks, but it must be carried out step by step, with neither slackness nor in haste." (Ibid., p 122) These words not only represent the method of study but also the style of study. To study sporadically will result in understanding the contents lopsidedly and there will be no way to attain the goal of study. We have suffered enough from this study method. The principle of pragmatism that was peddled by Lin Biao in the way of advocating the so-called "taking a shortcut," "getting instant results," and "making big profits with a small capital" and breaking up Marxist theory into dozens of fragmented quotations that have no relation to each other and issuing these quotations everywhere, has resulted in endless trouble. We must remember this lesson. As cadres' theoretical level is not currently high, it is necessary, on the basis of the three parts of Marxism, to form the related courses and organize cadres to systematically study Marxism. From now on we must strive to reach the goal by 1990 that the party and administrative cadres of the organizations and units above prefectoral level will be basically able to make up for their deficiency in the theory of the three parts of Marxism, absorb new knowledge, and reach the level of the common political courses of university or special secondary school.

Theoretical education was often carried out in the past without linking it to practice. We must neither totally engage in our work, neglecting study and being bogged down in routine matter, nor totally bury ourselves in books, departing from reality and becoming people with empty words but no action. In resolving this question, comrade Chen Yun has analyzed contradictions by resorting to materialist dialectics. First, it is necessary to set requirements for different targets. He said: "Those with experience must recall it from the point of theory. For those without experience, it is necessary to combine theory with practice." (Ibid., p 149) Secondly, he stressed the importance of proceeding from experience and then developing into theory. He said: "It is imperative for veteran cadres to conscientiously sum their experience and raise it to theory." (Ibid., p 123) "Teachers' methods of education must be based on experience and then developed into basic theory." (Ibid., p 149) He also pointed out the importance of grasping the weapon first and then using it in practice. He said: "If you do not understand yet what you have read, do not hurry in 'combining with practice' what you have read or you will be wrong in combining them. It is better to understand first what you have read. Understanding means digesting." (Ibid., 123) These words showed that the principle of combining theory with practice must be carried out with different emphasis, while different requirements must be set on the basis of different specific conditions. The advocacy of normalizing and systemizing theoretical education has demanded a series of strict requirements on contents, modes, and methods of education, and it has spurred the enthusiasm of the broad masses of communists and cadres in their study.

Under this condition, it has become more imperative to uphold the principle of combining theory with practice and correctly guide study. It will go against the basic requirements of study to study by rote, memorize for examinations, and simply seek degrees, and neglect such aspects as grasping the essentials of theory, summing working experience, carrying out study and investigation, and reforming world outlook.

The broad masses of cadres have different kinds of work, with their conditions and theoretical level differing greatly from one another. Therefore, it is only natural that normalization of theoretical education must be carried out in various forms. In fact, today there are wide prospects for cadres to receive theoretical education, because an increasing number of schools are being built in society, coupled with advanced and modern teaching methods. But experience has shown us that no matter what modes and methods are used, it depends on cadres themselves to make progress in their study by relying on their own consciousness and self-study. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that during the war, the number of the people who had a chance to enter party schools was limited. At the same time, routine work could in no way be given up to let all cadres take part in study while the task of study was so urgent. Therefore, they could only resort to the method "that was mentioned by Chairman Mao of entering into 'long-term college,' which means to persist in self-study." (Ibid., p 112) He also stressed the importance of "being good at seizing time during busy actual work. This can only be achieved through persistence." (Ibid., p 78) He has also encouraged cadres by this famous saying: "Constant grinding can turn an iron rod into a needle." Conditions for study today are much better than they were in the past, therefore we must be more conscientious in self-study and all comrades must display their initiative in study. In this way we will be able to constantly improve the quality of our study and speed up the process of training.

Over the past few years we have read with delight the works that have been written by Comrade Chen Yun since the founding of the PRC. Most of these articles are about socialist economic construction. Basing himself on his correct ideology, incisive understanding, and strict theoretical grounds, he profoundly analyzed the successes and failures of the socialist construction in China. We can see from these articles that Comrade Chen Yun has placed primary importance on practicality, coupled with his feasible views.

We have cordial feelings toward his articles. As has been mentioned by him in recalling his experience, his views are the results of seeking truth from facts by relying on study and the study of theory and method of thinking. He has mentioned on a number of occasions the achievements he made from his study of philosophy when he was in Yanan. The expositions on his study are also the results of his experience in study. To study his experience will considerably improve our understanding of the significance of theoretical study and of the principle and method of this study. In this way we will be able to speed up the normalization of cadres' theoretical education to meet the emergence of a still greater upsurge of theoretical study.

COMMENTATOR URGES THEORISTS TO STUDY NEW THINGS

HK131044 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Theorists Must Enthusiastically Study New Things"]

[Text] As the people throughout the country are making concerted efforts to fulfill the general task of the party, many new things have emerged, which are full of vitality. This situation requires that our comrades in the theoretical circles go deep into the realities of life and among the masses, rather than staying in their studies, in order to understand and study and, in accordance with Marxism, to analyze, explain, and guide the new things that have emerged after breaking through the shackles of "leftist" ideology.

Many comrades in theoretical circles have already done so. They have learned a great deal from the school of practice, which they could not have learned from books, and have conducted research on some theoretical problems and written some articles with original ideas. Although they may have made some mistakes, their enthusiasm in studying the new things should be affirmed. However, quite a few comrades still lack enthusiasm for the new things that are extolled by the whole nation. They have made neither investigation nor study, or have even sneered at and made indiscreet criticisms of the new things based on hearsay.

For example, adopting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is an important and effective economic reform in the countryside, which is beneficial to both towns and country. People have placed great hopes on the comrades in the theoretical circles, expecting them to prove in theory that this reform is in conformity with Marxism and is by no means taking the capitalist road. Unfortunately, there are still too few convincing articles in this respect. Moreover, some people are still trying to find fault with this system. There are even fewer convincing articles on the new things emerging in the reforms in cities and towns as well as in enterprises and on the educational front.

It is not strange that theory lags behind practice. However, if it is too far behind practice, we cannot regard it as an honor for the theoretical circles. The rapidly developing excellent situation requires that the comrades in theoretical circles rouse themselves to catch up.

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES OPENING 14 PORT CITIES

HK140140 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Apr 84 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Opening of the Coast"]

[Text] It is predicted that 14 major Chinese port cities will adopt flexible economic practices similar to those now pursued by "special economic zones." [SEZ]

The prediction was made late last week at a forum jointly convened by the central leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

In the four SEZs, dotted along China's south and southeast coasts, preferences are being given to investors from developed countries and Hong Kong in return for advanced technologies and expertise in business administration.

Four years ago, it was the desire for more technological imports and for knowledge of new styles of business management that led to the SEZs. Now, it is certainly due to satisfaction with their gains and realization of their great potential that the country is planning to further its policy of "opening to the rest of the world."

The Special Economic Zone of Shenzhen, formerly a small community of no more than 30,000, contracted foreign investments totalling HK \$13,224 million (\$1,792 million) by the end of last year, as compared with HK\$ 235 million (32 million) in 1979. The booming south China town is now pregnant with even larger industrial projects, with investments from developed countries such as the U.S. and Japan.

Support

Leading Chinese statesmen have recently expressed hope for more results from the country's open policy. Obviously inspired by their present achievements, Deng Xiaoping said on his inspection tours to several SEZs earlier this year that China should implement its open policy on a broader scale, instead of placing restrictions on it.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party, declared that Deng's idea enjoyed the support of the party. He announced that, as the first action to transmute the idea into actuality, the southeastern Xiamen (Amoy) SEZ was to be enlarged into the whole city of Xiamen, from 2.2 square kilometres to 1,500 square kilometres.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, meanwhile, assured their Japanese and American counterparts that China was expecting larger projects for foreign investments.

Building its own path of socialist modernization, China must display as much initiative in giving latitude to the coastal cities as it did in establishing the small industrial centres of the SEZs. The forum suggested that more restrictions be lifted so that the cities can further expand their international economic relations; economic development zones be set up away from the existing urban sections; some SEZ preferences be applied to facilitate joint ventures, economic cooperation and business with exclusive foreign investments.

Access

The coastal cities, among which are Shanghai, China's largest industrial centre, Tianjin, the third largest city, and Guangzhou, the metropolis closest to Hong Kong, boast much larger industrial populations and more industrial enterprises than inland cities. Their easy access to technology and business administration science will certainly enhance China's modernization. The quick returns of the new industries will, on the other hand, prove profitable to the investors.

Mayor Chen Xitong of Beijing at the same time has also expressed a welcome to the Chinese capital to firms with exclusive foreign investments.

These plans, it is believed, are feasible now that China has had more first-hand experiences in running the existing SEZs and has formulated more economic laws and regulations, which offer a better shelter to investors.

The key to the further progress of China's open policy, as widely recognized, is the perseverance of the government's efforts. This is, understandably, a concern shared by foreign investors, who remember policy flipflops in the history of the People's Republic. An encouraging fact is that the open policy has been deeply rooted among the Chinese public. It is one of the policies, worked out since the 3d Plenary Session of the Communist Party Central Committee in 1978, that are aimed at fostering the prosperity of the nation, and is welcomed as evidence of intelligent statesmanship. It was indeed out of a careful review of the past experience of the People's Republic that the Chinese Communist Party and the government have the open policy. When a state policy is pursued by the party in power and the public in concert, there will be no gainsaying its persistence and rich fruitage.

QINGDAO'S SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE POTENTIAL CITED

HK170351 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 6

[Report by Chen Shanzheng: "Vice Mayor Xu Shanhe Points Out That Qingdao Has the Conditions To Spread Special Economic Zone Experiences"]

[Text] As one of China's five large ports trading with foreign countries, Qingdao has many favorable conditions and remarkable potential for spreading special economic zone experiences and implementing special economic zone policies. This was noted by Xu Shanhe, vice mayor of Qingdao City, when he spoke on how to popularize special economic zone experiences in the coastal cities of our country in an interview with this reporter. He said that tentative plans for Qingdao are: 1) Qingdao will be given greater power of self-management in accordance with the pattern of Dalian City; 2) experiments in structural reform will be made in some selected trades. We will set up the Qingdao textile import and export corporation and the Qingdao Beverage Import and Export Corporation by combining production with marketing so as to form economic entities, which can then bring favorable conditions into full play by directly trading with foreign countries. When experiences are gained, reforms will be carried out in all trades.

He said: In a recent inspection tour in Qingdao, Zhang Jinfu, chairman of the State Planning Commission, affirmed the achievements we had made and gave instructions that we had to quicken our steps in this field of work. Qingdao will give full play to the textile industry, light industry, the rubber industry, and the food industry, while placing stress on the electronics industry. It has decided that it will offer 88 projects to attract new technology and overseas investment funds, which will be used to carry out technical transformation in small and medium enterprises in order to improve the quality of their products, increase variety, save energy, reduce production costs, and develop foreign trade, so that Qingdao will be able to quicken its pace in economic construction.

COMMENTATOR ON MODERNIZING ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

HK190651 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Commentator's article: "Build Modernized Socialist Enterprise Management Systems With Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] Enterprise Management Should Be Modernized

In his report delivered to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Today many of our enterprises are backward in production techniques, operations, and management.

We must promote large-scale technical transformation in a planned way and popularize technical measures that have yielded good economics and scientific business management, and continuously raise the level of economic planning and administration and of the operation and management of enterprises and institutions. At present, many comrades have not paid sufficient attention to the importance and urgency of the modernization of enterprise management. We should attach equal importance to the modernization of enterprise management and the modernization of technology so that they will promote each other's development. Science and technology are productive forces, but they should be integrated with management. Only thus can they be turned into productive forces in practice. To attain strategic objectives set by the 12th CPC National Congress and take up the challenge of the new world technological revolution, promoting modernization of enterprise management has become our important and pressing task.

We should, first of all, see to it that the modernization of our enterprise management bears Chinese characteristics. Therefore, we should proceed from our national conditions and practical needs to establish modernized management ideas and management systems that conform to the law of development of our socialist economy in light of our social system, national tradition, economic and cultural activities, and so forth. In addition, the modernization of our enterprise management should be socialist. This demands that enterprises uphold the four basic principles, implement the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective, and individual workers, simultaneously grasp the building of the four modernizations, practice socialist democracy, and so forth.

We Should Correctly Evaluate the Present Situation and Clearly Understand Our Objectives

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the level of enterprise management in our country has been gradually enhanced. However, we should also admit that the present situation is comparatively backward. Due to our backward organization and management of production and technology we fail to make full use of some advanced technical facilities and equipment. In the meantime, our leadership systems, as well as administration and management systems, are imperfect. Therefore, we cannot give full play to the superiority of the socialist system.

In recent years many enterprises have achieved initial results in establishing and applying modernized management systems, methods, and measures. These enterprises can be roughly grouped into the following three categories:

1. Enterprises that belong to this category are those that have widely applied and achieved marked results in implementing economic responsibility systems, overall planning methods (including the network approach), optimum-seeking methods (including the orthogonal experimental method), overall quality control, overall economic accounting, overall planning management (including target management), value engineering, market forecasting, the ABC management method, and so forth.
2. Enterprises that belong to this category are those that have begun applying, and have achieved initial results in applying, systematic management, rolling planning [gun dong ji hua 3340 0520 6060 0439], cost and profit analysis, overall facility maintenance, and so forth.
3. Enterprises that belong to this category are those that are carrying out experiments and are preparing to study the application of decision technology, linear planning, group technology, board-observing management [kan ban guan li 4170 2647 4619 3810], and so forth.

In addition, a number of enterprises have achieved good results in using microcomputers. All these have shown that enterprises in our country have achieved good initial results in the modernization of their management.

Regarding the aims of the modernization of the management of our enterprises, the departments concerned under the State Council have conducted investigations and studies. They maintain that by the year 2000, the level of enterprise management should be the same as the technical level then, and that we should establish systematic and modernized socialist enterprise management systems. We should highly enhance economic results. Our large and medium enterprises should attain the 1980's and 1990's levels of enterprises in industrially developed countries. In addition, a number of our large and medium enterprises should attain the advanced international level. We should complete the readjustment of existing enterprises by 1985 and grasp the project of modernizing the management of a number of enterprises. After 1985, we should greatly promote the modernization of our enterprise management in light of the overall reforms of economic management systems and technical progress. By 1990 we should initially establish the modernized management systems of socialist enterprises in our country. The quality of our enterprises should be enormously enhanced. All these are the general aims and steps for the whole country. However, due to the fact that practical conditions and management levels of various localities, trades, and enterprises are greatly different, we should set goals suitable for various levels. Various departments, localities, and enterprises should define their own aims. Those enterprises that have successfully carried out their readjustment should shift their work focus to technical progress and the modernization of their enterprises. They should work out plans and make efforts to fulfill them.

The Way To Establish Modernized Management Systems of Enterprises

Modernization of enterprise management includes rational organization of productive forces and correct readjustment of production relations. Specifically speaking, it mainly includes the modernization of management ideas, the modernization of management organization, the modernization of management methods, and the modernization of management measures. The modernization of these four aspects should be realized through certain management systems. In the meantime, the modernization of management personnel should also be gradually realized. At present the following proposals have been made with regard to the modernization of enterprise management systems:

1. The modernization of management systems should be based on the economic responsibility system. Economic responsibility should be characterized by the integration of responsibility, power, and interests. Inside enterprises there should be networks that are vertically and horizontally linked so that various work will be carried out on the basis of targets, and will be standarized, regularized, and systematized.
2. We should establish modernized management systems in accordance with the ideas of "one principle" and "four comprehensives". "One principle" means that the leadership system inside enterprises should be established in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, whereas the "four comprehensives" means comprehensive planned management, comprehensive quality management, comprehensive economic accounting, and comprehensive labor and personnel management, with comprehensive planned management as the key link.
3. The establishment of modernized management systems should be based on various aspects of specialized management, such as planning, production, technology, energy, facilities, materials, labor, finance, sales, and so forth.

4. In accordance with management functions, we should establish information systems, decisionmaking systems, technical development systems, execution systems, control systems, and so forth.

Although the above proposals approach problems from different angles, they are based on the common ground of systematization. In other words, they are not limited to the modernization of certain links, certain methods, or certain measures. This marks great progress in both our understanding and our practice. These proposals can complement each other so that we can follow a faster train of thought and make more rapid progress. The modernization of enterprise management should not be limited to a certain pattern. On the contrary, it should be carried out in different ways in light of the different conditions in various enterprises and characteristics of different trades and services. In such a way enterprises will follow their modernized enterprise management systems in light of their own characteristics.

Correct Handling of Various Relations

The modernization of enterprise management involves many details and is closely connected with other work. At present we should pay attention to handling well the following relations:

1. The promotion of the modernization of enterprise management should be combined with overall enterprise readjustment. Enterprise readjustment has laid a good foundation for the modernization of management, while the modernization of management will, in turn, consolidate and develop the results of enterprise readjustment. They promote each other and advance shoulder to shoulder. To carry out overall enterprise readjustment well in accordance with the aim and requirement of modernized management, to promote the "three constructions," and to establish the "six good enterprises," we should regard the modernization of management as an important focus. Only by grasping readjustment well and laying a good foundation can we effectively promote the modernization of management. During enterprise readjustment we should do well various fundamental work for enterprise management. The fact that fundamental work should be based on scientific systems and data is a prerequisite for the modernization of management. To this end, we should firmly grasp the work of training qualified personnel who will be responsible for the modernization of management.

2. The promotion of the modernization of enterprise management should be combined with reforms. Through reforms we should readjust and improve production relations so that we will be able to further emancipate and develop productive forces and give impetus to the modernization of management. For instance, readjusting organizational structures of enterprises, improving leadership systems inside enterprises, and reforming labor and wage systems is aimed at arousing the enthusiasm of workers and enhancing the quality of enterprises. Enterprise reforms should follow the direction of socialist modernization. The results of reforms should be consolidated by the modernization of enterprise management.

3. The promotion of the modernization of enterprise management should be combined with technical progress. Technical levels should conform with enterprise management. They should advance shoulder to shoulder and be closely linked. Funds needed in the modernization of management should be considered and planned in conjunction with technical progress. In the past, some enterprises only paid attention to the import of advanced technology and equipment, without regard to the study of mastering modernized management methods. This has hampered the full use of advanced technology and equipment, or even caused loss and waste. We should bear this lesson in mind.

4. The promotion of the modernization of enterprise management should be combined with the work of summing advanced management experience at home and learning from the advanced management experience of foreign countries.

We should persist in the principle of "taking our way as the dominant factor, learning from the good points of various countries, acquiring a thorough understanding of and refining their experiences, and having our own style." We should continue to overcome the "leftist" ideological influence and do away with irrational and old conventions and habits. We should systematize and theorize the advanced experience of enterprise management experience of foreign countries, we should have our own creativity. In practice, we should gradually establish Chinese-style modernized management systems of socialist enterprises.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON THREE-TIERED ECONOMIC REFORMS

HK180711 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 April 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Guo Xiang: "The Three Tiers of Reforming the Economic System"]

[Text] The methods of production and management of enterprise material goods not only represents the foundation of social economic activities, but also the basis of reforms for the economic system. Economic reforms must help advance the production and circulation of material goods and promote the development of the social productive forces. On this basis it is necessary to reform production relations and parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the development of the productive forces. In this sense economic reforms comprise three tiers: mutual links, mutual influence, and mutual restrictions.

The First Tier: Reforming Methods of Enterprise Management and Production

The successful experiences gained from the reforms to rural economy have inspired everyone greatly, and one of the most inspiring of these experiences has been the production and management method that takes as a primary focus the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output and the corresponding reforms for methods of distribution. As a consequence, these reforms have made new demands on the circulation system and the planning system, and thus penetrating efforts have been achieved in all economic reforms. Practice proves that reforms in the economic system must start from reforms in enterprise production and management methods so that enterprises may truly become independent commodity producers, carrying out production and management activities with autonomy under the guidance of state planning. Thus, the economic results of enterprises may be linked with the end results of enterprise production and management. This will result in a link-up between the economic interests of the workers and the amount of labor they expend in their work. Only in this way can enterprises achieve internal motivation and external force, and only in this way can they constantly improve their economic results.

Traditional schools of thought view labor in enterprises under ownership by the whole people as direct social labor. Thus the interests and profits of enterprises under the system of all-people ownership represent the interests and profits of the whole people. Hence, enterprises owned by the whole people must have their production and management organized directly by the state. In this sense enterprises are not independent commodity producers since they do not have totally autonomous powers to carry out production and management. Thus they do not carry any particular responsibility for the state of production and management.

During the socialist period, labor in enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people is still labor of a localized nature. Whether or not any one enterprise's labor can be accepted by society depends directly on whether or not the commodities produced by the enterprise can be sold.

In a situation where prices are basically rational, the greater the real profits of an enterprise, the greater the profit tax remitted for society. The localized nature of labor in enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people has determined the differentials in material benefits between different enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people and it has also determined that exchange of material goods between enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people is commodity exchange under the guidance of state planning. Hence, in order for economic link-ups between enterprises to be achieved, they must draw support from exchange prices. All this determines that enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people possess economic legal person status commodity producers and managers. The state must extend a certain amount of production and management autonomy to enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people so as to ensure that enterprises under this system become independent accounting units with autonomous management in order that, on the basis of the varying nature and characteristics of the enterprises, they may implement varying degrees of autonomous responsibility for profits and losses.

In order to ensure that enterprises carry out autonomous production and management activities under the guidance of state planning, they should be permitted to adopt diversified forms of production and management, even though they are enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people. Some noncompetitive types of enterprises, such as banks, railways, aviation, telecommunications, large oil fields, coal mines, large iron and steel works, petrochemical corporations, and so on should have their production and management organized directly by the state. Some small enterprises, small retailers, and so on can change to the system of ownership by the whole people and adopt collective management, taking on individual responsibility for the state profits and losses. Apart from major backbone enterprises that the state manages directly, the state should not generally issue command plans for production to enterprises. Command allocation and transferal or distribution plans can be issued for some major commodities of a unitary variety, which are closely linked to the national economy and the people's livelihood. Only by adopting diversified economic and management forms and by adopting a more liberal approach to enterprise management activities, and ensuring that an enterprise's profits are linked to the results of its production and management, can enterprises have any vital life force in them. The state handles the production direction of enterprises, the investment direction, and adjustment to the distribution of its net income mainly by depending on economic plans, economic policies, and economic levers. At the same time, the state strengthens its surveillance of the enterprise's financial, banking, taxation, and commercial management. All enterprises that are under the system of collective ownership today must break away from the direct economic interests of their responsible administrative departments and should instead implement a division of enterprises and individual responsibility for profits and losses. During the process of reorganization of enterprise links, state-run enterprises can organize integrated coordination with enterprises under collective ownership. But this integrated coordination is no simple amalgamation of assets; instead, each maintains its own individual economic and legal status as an independent accounting unit. On this basis and in line with the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefits, they may carry out specialized coordination or integrated management.

The Second Tier: Reforming Methods of Exchange, Readjusting Distribution Relations

As an independent commodity producer carrying out production and management activities, an enterprise must not only organize material compensation for means of production already consumed and used, in addition it must also organize value compensation, otherwise it will be difficult to ensure the continuation of even simple reproduction.

Among the important external factors that directly affect material compensation for the means of production and value compensation in an enterprise, there are such things as whether or not the circulation links are healthy; whether or not planned prices, as ratified by the state, generally conform with commodity values; and whether or not the distribution of net income between the state and the enterprise is suitably stable and rational.

We used to believe that the means of production were not to be considered commodities. The most important means of production an enterprise required were distributed mainly according to administrative systems and subordinate relations. In overall and general terms, circulation of the means of production was slow, waste was great, and costs were high. To order economic relations we must open all the circulation links, including circulation of all materials, and ensure the best circulation of all goods.

In order to speed up the circulation of the means of production, we should, in very fundamental terms, divide administration and the enterprises as far as the goods and materials organizations are concerned. Sectors in charge of goods and materials are responsible for drawing up plans for balancing goods and materials throughout society, and they determine consumption quotas for important goods and materials as well as relevant policies. In the case of a small number of important goods and materials of a unitary variety, they issue command plans for allocation, transferal, and supply. The goods and materials management bodies that organize concrete buying and selling of the means of production implement enterprise-type management so that the circulation of the means of production really does not become commodity circulation under state planning. Important means of production, and perennial demand, can be organized through the signing of supply and marketing contracts on the basis of planned distribution quotas by both the supplier and the consumer, thereby achieving nonstop supply. Thus, some specialized means of production companies or composite goods and materials enterprises in urban areas can unify their management and can organize internal or nearby supply and marketing.

Various means of production, which are required in small numbers and which have complex specifications and various complex varieties, can be handled through retail supplying by the goods and materials enterprises. Means of production left after state command planning, allocation and transferal, and selective purchasing can be entrusted to the goods and materials enterprises by the industrial enterprises in order to be marketed or sold on a commission basis, or the industrial enterprises can link directly with the goods and materials enterprises or independently establish bodies to organize marketing. Diversified methods should be adopted to organize sales activities and management in specialized or comprehensive means of production companies and wholesale markets, set up in central urban areas. As long as the overall scale of investments in social fixed assets is suitable, and as long as production enterprises and bodies managing goods and materials all implement enterprise-type management, then the shortages in supplies of the means of production will gradually be reduced. At the same time as reforming methods of exchange of the means of production, we must further reform methods of exchange of the means of subsistence, reducing unnecessary intermediate links and adopting many diversified methods and channels for exchanges, incorporating the state, the collective, and the individual, organizing circulation of the means of subsistence, and thereby creating a unified socialist market with planned management as central and market adjustments as supplementary.

The rationality of ratified state planned prices directly affects the level of enterprise profits as well as enterprise product structure and production structure. Readjustments must be carried out to prices that are clearly not rational.

Today the prices of energy and mining products are far too cheap, while the prices of some processed products are far too high.

The differences in profit rates between excavation or mining industries and processing industries are abnormally large, and price relations are irrational. Thus it is very hard to reflect the socially required labor consumption and it is also very hard to reflect enterprise production management results and management standards. Hence, planned and gradual increases in the prices of energy and raw materials, especially the prices of mining and excavation products, will ensure that excavation and mining industries achieve average profits. Those excavation industries that are rich in natural resources and that have high-grade mining products can have a resource tax imposed on them at varying levels. The prices of processed products should be basically stabilized. Once this is done, some upward and downward readjustments can be made to the prices of specific processed products. Enterprises should mainly rely on lowering consumption of energy and raw materials and improving product quality and labor productivity in order to suit the readjustments of the prices of the means of production. Overall readjustments to the prices of the means of subsistence should be done carefully and with caution. At present, while aiming to stabilize the overall level of purchasing prices for major agricultural products, we should suitably readjust price irrationality between the prices of various agricultural products and reorganize the purchasing prices of major agricultural products. The prices of commodities that are allocated, transferred, and purchased through state command plans should be fixed by the state in a unified way. Other commodities can enjoy floating prices to a certain extent. The prices of small products can submit to market adjustments under the guidance of state planning.

The substitution of profits by tax in state-run enterprises illustrates the entering of economic reforms into a new stage. The relations of distribution of net income between the state and the enterprises and the financial relations between the central authorities and the regions are all fixed by means of taxation or tax revenue and this can guarantee stability in the distribution relations between the state and the enterprises and between the central authorities and the regions. It also avoids annual struggles for base figures and annual arguments over ratios. After enterprises have paid their taxes, they are even more autonomous in carrying out production and management activities. The substitution of profits by tax is the correct way to handle distribution relations between the state and the enterprises.

The Third Tier: Reforming State Methods of Economic Management

For a very long period of time many of the major problems that have existed within state economic life have been, in terms of material form, the result of bad links between product and demand. In terms of value, they have mainly been the result of "investment starvation," low economic results, and excess distribution of social accumulation and consumption. Reforming the methods of production management and exchange in enterprises and adjusting distribution relations helps solve the problem of bad links between production and demand among enterprises. However, in order to guarantee an overall balance between gross social demand and gross social supply, and in order to ensure overall coordinated and stable development of the national economy, we must reform those areas of economic management that are not suited to the new styles of production management and the new styles of exchange and distribution relations.

If we say that reforms to the style of production management and methods of exchange in enterprises, as well as readjustments to distribution relations, are mainly aimed at solving the problem of improving economic results, then reforms to the methods of economic management are mainly aimed at solving the problem of improving management efficiency.

For what reasons is economic management efficiency low? The major reasons are too many layers and tiers within the management bodies, two many links, overstaffing, loss of documents, and argument and petty disputes everywhere. Within the management system many bodies are unclear on their duties.

Many bodies and organizations have lacked a strict system of individual responsibilities for many years now. In some cases rules do not exist to be followed, while in others they are simply ignored. Cadres can move upward but not downward, they can enter but not leave, they can be officious but not work for the people. As far as management methods are concerned, we have grown used to managing the economy according to an administrative system, relying mainly on administrative means, and we are not yet good at using economic means and methods to manage the economy. General calls and administrative targets are frequently cited, but concrete economic measures very seldom appear.

In view of the above situation, reforms to the economic management system involve clear definition of the duties, tasks, and powers of all economic management bodies and organizations and, on this basis, overstaffed bodies must be cut down and administrative and specialized economic departments must be simplified, while general economic management bodies are improved along with economic adjustment and surveillance bodies. Apart from a small number of national companies, some newly established administrative companies should gradually make the transition toward enterprisal companies, implementing enterprisal management. We must reduce intermediary links in economic management and, apart from enterprises directly under the central authorities, other enterprises should be managed by the cities concerned.

Nowhere in the world are there duties without powers, nor are their powers without duties. In this sense the problem of the economic system is in essence a question of the system of responsibility. In order to ensure that this system of responsibility is implemented, we must expand the powers of management personnel; for when we give a person duties and responsibilities, that person must also be given powers, so that each person has his or her duties and his or her powers. We must also carry out strict checks and clearly clarify good and bad actions. Thus, we should punish or reward and promote or demote people on the basis of their work contributions. Rewards and punishment and promotion and demotion must be linked to material interests. Employment, promotion or demotion, reward or punishment, and retirement of cadres must be systematized. Cadres at any level who make special contributions can be promoted several levels at once. Those whose bad work creates enormous damage and losses for the enterprise and for the state should be demoted or have economic sanctions adopted against them, and legal responsibility in these cases should always be sought. Only in this way can we ensure progress and advance while at the same time creating objective and external pressure to ensure that workers improve their sense of responsibility, and in this way the various responsibility systems will be successfully implemented.

The fact that the enterprises have become independent commodity producers, that the economic links between enterprises are realized by means of commodity exchange relations under the guidance of state planning, and that the economic interests of enterprises are closely linked with the state of enterprise production and management have determined that the readjustments by the state to enterprise production and management activities should be implemented with the help of economic methods and means as well as some supplementary and necessary administrative and legal measures. State planning management must link up closely with economic policies and economic levers and thereby give full expression to the regulatory role of economic means.

The economic reforms we are carrying out are unprecedented, and our predecessors could not have drawn concrete blueprints for these economic reforms. But as long as we uphold the planned economy and greatly develop socialist commodity production and commodity exchange, as long as we carry out the economic reforms on the basis of the principle of doing small things before large, and of tackling the easy before the hard, and as long as we introduce these reforms in a planned and systematic way, ensuring that we achieve an economic system with Chinese characteristics, then we will without doubt achieve these reforms and realize this type of economic system.

'CONNECTIONS' HINDER REFORMS BY FACTORY HEAD

HK170419 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 2

["Newsletter" by reporter Zhu Xihua and Beijing Radio reporter Wang Xianlin: "In the Face of Rigid Tests Posed by Administrative Restructuring"]

[Excerpts] If someone asks at a meeting whether or not we should carry out reform, a majority of the participants will loudly and clearly reply: "We should." However, when it comes to reality, people will not answer the question in such an unanimous way. What puzzles Li Wanchun [2621 8001 2504] most is: The people who try by every means to disrupt his reform are actually his "bosses." They are some of the leading organizations at the upper level and their responsible people who originally sent him to the Anyang Prefectural Gear Factory (now called Puyang City Gear Factory) in Henan to assume the office of CPC Committee secretary and factory head.

With his several years of industrial management experience, Li Wanchun had a rough idea about the factory: It had suffered successive losses year after year, and the net loss totaled about 1.5 to 1.6 million yuan. The reason it could survive was that it depended on the "big pot." If he did away with the "big pot," adopted the practice of "assuming sole responsibility for its profits and losses," and "fixed the production quota in accordance with the market" by readjustment, the factory would simply collapse forever like an old man. Therefore, the only way to deal with the factory was to "reform."

Li Wanchun and the newly established factory CPC Committee determinedly streamlined 11 sections and offices into 4 sections and 2 offices, promoted a group of middle-aged intellectuals and professional key members, simplified the administrative structure, and reduced the number of staff. As a result, the efficiency of the workers was greatly improved when compared with the past. For example, the workers were no longer slack in their work, but worked industriously once the economic responsibility system was implemented. The annual profit of the agricultural machinery repair workshop had always been about 10,000 yuan in the past, but it jumped to above the 30,000 yuan level after the implementation of the system of taking sole responsibility for profits and sharing excess profits. After the factory CPC Committee announced that it would "give way to neither unhealthy tendencies nor malpractices," and dealt strictly with several workers who violated work discipline, the workers stopped fighting and gambling and a healthy tendency prevailed in a very short time.

After the consolidation and reform, together with closely watching market demand, the adoption of measures to cope with changes, and a determined will, the gear factory to cope with changes, and a determined will, the gear factory eventually extricated itself from its difficult position. The factory's profit for 1981 was 133,000 yuan. It reached 134,700 yuan in 1982 and 213,900 yuan last year. Production in the factory has also been developing very rapidly since the beginning of this year.

The factory achieved the work of turning losses into profits in 6 months. After that, in connection with the spirit, the factory CPC Committee and the leading group for readjusting wages began individually appraising the factory workers who were selected for promotion. Consequently, some of them were demoted, including those so-called "people of indefinite resources." But they threatened: "We shall not say a word if we are promoted. We shall not remain silent if we are not, nor will Li Wanchun live happily."

Since they were called "people of indefinite resources," their actions were, after all, different from prevalent custom. In a very short time they were seen going in and out of the buildings of the prefectural CPC Committee and administrative office, and offices of some organizations.

After that, a variety of rumors about Li Wanchun were spread.

Consequently, not only were those people's "claims of no promotion" handled again, but so was worker Zhu Zhaonian [2612 0340 1628], who "turned ill luck into good" despite being absent without leave. Though Li Wanchun and the factory CPC committee insisted on expunging their names from the list because they violated discipline, the higher department did not approve, after stalling for a long time. Li Wanchun once again brought up this matter at the concluding session of a meeting. But a bureau cadre said: "I have seen no document issued concerning this aspect." Li Wanchun said: "RENMIN RIBAO has published the 'Regulations on Awarding and Punishing Enterprise Workers.'" He said: "Is that called a document? Who asked you to carry it out?" Li answered: "It is a document promulgated by the State Council and, of course, should be implemented." But that unworthy leader argued: "Regulations are regulations, and matter/s are matters. Forget it, old Li!" After that, the cadre raised his hand and left. But what is more, when Li Wanchun refused to pay, retroactively, Zhu Zhaonian's deducted wages, in addition to his having unsuccessfully expunging others' names from the list, they transferred Zhu Zhaonian from the gear factory to another job. On 21 March 1983, Zhu Zhaonian was transferred to a unit which established connections for him. Nine days later, that unit delivered to the prefectural CPC committee and the administrative office a "report on asking for retroactive payment of wages and promotion of Comrade Zhu Zhaonian." That unit said in the report: Due to the "help" of a certain unit, Zhu Zhaonian "had wages deducted, which is indeed unjust treatment. This has brought about undue difficulties and a burden on his mind and family life." "It is held after investigation that we should pay, retroactively, the wages that were deducted when he was in the gear factory from April 1981 to the end of March 1983. It is submitted to you to ask for the administrative office to approve and convey instructions to the prefectural financial bureau and the wage readjustment office to handle the issues of retroactive wage payment and promotion." The principal responsible person of the administrative office even went so far as to write on this report: It is "agreed" that a certain unit "should pay retroactively the due wages."

If we do not touch the old way of doing things in reform, particularly not touching the "good connections" when handling personnel affairs, our reform will inevitably make progress more "smoothly." But can this be called reform? It is natural that Li Wanchun knows nothing about the connections between some workers of the gear factory and the leadership at the upper level. But he knows that if this factory does not carry out reform, it will ultimately go bankrupt. Of course, if the factory really comes to that stage, what "losses" will Li Wanchun have to suffer? His wages will remain the same. When he grows old, he can still receive a considerable sum of old-age pension each year in accordance with the state policy of taking care of disabled armymen. But Li Wanchun is, after all, a Communist Party member who carries out reform even though he knows its difficulties. He knows clearly in his mind what the way out is for the gear factory and for China. Is it not that the comrades who lead Li Wanchun also know clearly in their mind about the rigid tests of reform that they are facing?

Commentator on Incident

HK171332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Troublemakers Are Not Permitted To Attack Those Who Work"]

[Text] Some people classify factory and enterprise workers into three categories: those who work, those who stand by with folded arms, and those who make trouble. In addition, there is a saying: It would be better to stand by with folded arms rather than work, and it would be better to make trouble rather than standing by with folded arms.

Such is one of the pernicious disturbances that has lasted for decades.

As a matter of fact, there are only a handful of troublemakers, but they are distributed in almost every unit. Such people always want less work, more advantages, to win the upper hand in their statements, and to be regarded as reasonable when squabbling. When a good person is blamed, it is usually because of such people, and when a good person becomes the target of criticism, it is also usually because of such people. The Puyang City gear factory case, in which Li Wanchun was attacked by Zhu Zhaonian, is just a typical one in this respect.

Though there are only a few troublemakers, their strength is by no means weak and they are skillful. They are not dragons that stir up trouble, but they can give rise to confusion. Such people are criticized, and some have under-the-counter connections and officials to back them, although they do not criticize others. Zhu Zhaonian is one example. Why was he "a person of indefinite resources?" Why could he be promoted and retroactively paid even though he did not work for 23 months? Why was Li Wanchun, CPC committee secretary and concurrently factory head, unable to manage and fight against him? Why were Li Wanchun's reform measures rejected when they concerned him? In fact, this is just because he had "good connections." In order to flatter their bosses and to ensure that their posts are safe, some leaders treat them as their favorites. Thus, Li Wanchun in truth was not so good as Zhu Zhaonian's slanderous rumors in the ears of some leaders. In a situation where the economic results of the factory were increasing daily, Li Wanchun found his situation more and more difficult. Who should be held accountable for his difficulties? Who was supporting the troublemakers to attack those who work? Does not this matter give us much food for thought?

There are different styles in which the troublemakers attack those who work. One of the styles is, just as the one in the "Cultural Revolution," to pick someone out, put him on a stage, and denounce him. The other style is to make use of "good connections," so that you have no place to appeal, though the truth is on your side. Such a way of making one feel "neither dead nor alive" may sometimes make people suffer more pain.

Basically, it is not difficult to solve the problem of troublemakers attacking those who work, but the problem is on the "good connections." It is difficult because some comrades have become entangled in the "connections" and refuse to come to their senses. It is difficult also because some comrades who are outside the "connections" stand by with folded arms. It is difficult also because of bureaucraticism, irresponsibility, slackness, and incompetence.

Now is the time. It is time for us to end this unhealthy situation.

WEI GUOQING ATTENDS NINGXIA ART EXHIBIT OPENING

OW181102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- A painting, photography, and calligraphy exhibition of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region opened here today at the Nationalities Palace of Culture.

Inhabited by people of 31 nationalities, Ningxia, in northwest China, has a population of four million. Thirty-two percent of the inhabitants belong to the Hui nationality.

The 351 exhibits feature local customs and habits and the development of economy and culture in the region. Works by Hui artists attract special attention. Among them is a painting of peonies by Zeng Xingfei, 73.

A color photo of a Ningxia country scene entitled "Lush Southern Fields North of the Great Wall," taken by Mi Shoushi, a 50-year-old painter of Hui nationality, has been shown in the United States, Japan, and Canada.

Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, joined the 500 visitors today. The exhibition will last till May 15.

Attends Costume Exhibition

OW181526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of the Miao nationality costumes, the first ever held in China, opened in the Nationalities Palace of Culture here today. On display are more than 400 costumes and 200 pieces of art and craft works made by Miao women and craftsmen. Wei Guoqing, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony.

There are about five million Miao people in China, mostly living in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hubei, and Guangdong provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

COMMERCE MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON NONSTAPLE FOOD

OW151247 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] According to a report by SHIPIN ZHOUBAO [FOOD WEEKLY], the Commerce Ministry recently issued a circular calling on commerce and grain departments and bureaus and supply and marketing cooperatives in all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to improve the production and supply of quality nonstaple food. The Commerce Ministry's circular proposed the following four requirements:

First, sugar and name-brand quality candies, cookies, and sweet dairy products that use sugar as ingredient; children's food; alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages; dried fruits; seasoned, pickled, and dried vegetables; and products that are made from beans, meat, eggs, grain, and oil are nonstaple food urgently needed by the broad masses of people. In view of the growing supply of raw materials for these products, all localities should, in light of the actual situation in each locality, adopt effective measures to vigorously promote the production in large quantity of these products in order to increase their market supply.

Second, it is necessary to give as much assistance as possible regarding supply of raw and semifinished materials, investment in equipment, technical transformation, energy sources, transportation, and loans to enterprises manufacturing these products. When the conditions exist, it is necessary to amalgamate or reorganize existing enterprises.

Third, the price of name-brand quality products should be raised in accordance with the regulation of the State Bureau of Commodity Prices and the Commerce Ministry, fixing the price in accordance of the quality -- a higher price for a better product.

Fourth, Beijing Municipality is requested to designate a few department stores for marketing name-brand quality nonstaple foods. Manufacturers of products that have been commended by the ministry as national name-brand quality products may send a certain portion of the products for marketing in Beijing in order to publicize these products.

All provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions may also use this method by designating department stores in their capitals for marketing their own quality products.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'FALSE' REPORTS IN CIRCULARS

HK160824 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Lin Kefu: "Never 'Make a False Report About the Military Situation'"]

[Text] The cultural organ of a certain place, in a "circular" to the higher level, criticized a performer for taking part in a privately organized "touring company." It described in vivid detail who, what, when, where, and why, and could well be said to have completely covered the five "w's" of reporting. The absurdity is that this performer had neither visited the place at that time nor taken part in any "touring performance," but had all along either been making a film in other parts of the country or visiting abroad. In the past, there was such a thing in the bureaucratic machine as "there is a good reason for it, but investigation reveals no evidence," but the present "circular" can well be said to be even lower.

This type of imaginary and fictitious "circular" may be an isolated cases; however, in some of the materials reported to the higher level, such phenomena as quoting out of context, exaggerating or playing up, giving a general but biased picture, making arbitrary cuts, and forcing one's will on others are by no means unique.

The reporting of unfounded information to the highest level is extremely harmful. Because "circulars" are materials of an internal nature, the parties concerned "sitting back to back" are kept totally in the dark, and basically cannot carry out debates and correction. The serious thing is that they will affect the policy decisions of higher-level organs. In a "clear understanding of the situation, great resolution, and correct method," the situation comes first. It is the foundation for formulating policies, the basis for adopting measures, and the premise for engaging in work. If one is wrong about the situation, work will be affected. Therefore, during the war years anyone who made a false report about the military situation would be punished according to military law.

Indeed, in order to grasp and understand the situation, the higher organs must mainly rely on direct investigations and study as well as scientific analysis, but it also goes without saying that the information reported by subordinate departments to the higher level, to varying degrees will affect and even influence the view of leading organs regarding problems and human affairs. Therefore, the information reported internally to the higher level is extremely important!

The reporting of unsubstantiated information to the higher level is most probably caused by an inadequate understanding of the importance of this work, and the lack of conscientious investigations and study. Some people probably have an inkling of the "climate" and "wind," regard fact as a piece of clay to be molded at will, and use it to pander and toady to others, and take credit themselves. Here, one also cannot preclude individual and probably even more despicable motives.

"Reflecting the situation accurately" is in fact one of the fine traditional work styles of our party. It is one of the contents of the "three main rules of discipline and eight points of attention" for party and government cadres. However, the style of the party was severely damaged in the 10 years of internal turmoil. Writing secret reports, gathering sinister information to make trouble for others, creating something out of 'nothing, seeking charges, and making slanderous accusations have become the way in which certain people gain promotion and make money.

Such things as "three main rules of discipline," "eight points of attention," party principles, and party style, have all been cast into the great eastern sea. This is enough to fill one with bitter hatred. By means of bringing order out of chaos, conditions have basically changed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and can no longer be mentioned in the same breath with the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution." However, the pernicious influence caused by the 10 years of internal turmoil still cannot be underestimated. People who sail into the wind, who pander and toady to others, people who are confused by factionalism and make irresponsible remarks, and people who "smile from above and try to make you stumble from below," (see "Dream of the Red Mansion") are also not strangers to us, even today.

Subordinate departments have the responsibility to report conditions to the higher level, and every individual has the right to reflect conditions to the higher level or the department concerned. However, people also have the right to demand that these reflections conform to actual conditions, and at least not deliberate fabrications. We must know that the fabrication of facts to slander or vilify others is not only a violation of party discipline, but is also a crime.

Higher organs and leading members at various levels can neither disbelieve nor fully believe such materials in the "circular," and they must make some efforts to discard the excess and select the essential, and to eliminate the false and retain the truth.

MINORITY AREAS TO BE GRANTED MORE SUBSIDIES

OW150819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- The central government will grant in 1984 10 percent more subsidies than last year to minority areas exercising regional autonomy, according to the Ministry of Finance. The money is earmarked for developing production, culture, and education in these areas inhabited by minority nationalities. The areas are Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Guangxi, and Ningxia, and parts of Yunnan, Guizhou and Qinghai Provinces. According to a special policy toward these areas, they may retain all their financial revenue, and deficits are covered by the central government. The Ministry of Finance said that between 1979 and 1983 the state granted a total of 24.5 billion yuan to the eight regions and provinces, not including special appropriations.

MORE IMPOVERISHED HOUSEHOLDS BECOME 'WELL-OFF'

OW142222 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] According to a ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO report, at a time when the situation in the rural areas throughout the country is excellent, civil affairs departments in various localities have made outstanding progress in helping impoverished households to become well-off. According to statistics, 1.7 million impoverished households throughout the country have shaken off poverty, and some have become well-off.

As a result of the further implementation of the economic policy for the countryside, a large number of impoverished households have been helped to increase production. Their living conditions improved as their income continued to rise. In carrying out the work of helping the impoverished households, party members, cadres, and the masses in various localities, displaying the spirit of unity, mutual aid, friendliness, and love, have done all they could to assist the poor in becoming well-off.

In Zhaodong County, Heilongjiang Province, more than 5,000 party members have established links with more than 5,100 impoverished households and have given them various forms of assistance. Many well-to-do households, after becoming prosperous, have not forgotten the poor households. They have taken the initiative in giving selfless aid to the poor households by providing them with financial and material resources and manpower. In Yingshan County, Hubei Province, 1,500 specialized households have taken the initiative in assisting 8,200 impoverished households. To help impoverished households, many areas have run technical training classes for poor peasants to increase the educational level and study agricultural knowledge and management. They regard this as an important part of their work in helping the poor households.

STATISTICS SHOW RURAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPING FAST

0W150925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Over 200 counties across China are leading the way in the development of rural industry, encouraged by central government as a way to achieve rural economy prosperity and provide jobs for surplus manpower in the countryside.

According to statistics from 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, 209 of the more than 2000 counties got over 100 million yuan (about 50 million U.S. dollars) from their rural industries in 1983. The number of such counties in 1982 was only 168. The combined income from rural industries of these counties was 49.4 billion yuan (about 25 billion U.S. dollars), or more than half of the nation's total income from such industries, which stood at 85 billion yuan in 1983. These counties are spread over 19 municipalities and provinces including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, and Liaoning. Wuxi County in Jiangsu Province is on the top of the list, with an income of over 1.28 billion yuan (about 0.64 billion U.S. dollars) from rural industries in 1983. The number of communes with an income of over 10 million yuan (about 5 million U.S. dollars) from their industries reached 1,801 in 1983 as against 1,263 in the preceding year, the ministry said.

China now has more than 1.3 million rural enterprises employing 30 million peasants, or one-tenth of all labor in the countryside. These enterprises furnish one-fifth of the country's coal and two-thirds of its bricks and tiles.

PER-CAPITA INCOME TOPS 300 YUAN IN 682 COUNTIES

0W182322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) — Per-capita peasant income averaged 300 yuan or more last year in 682 of China's 2,352 counties or county-level cities and districts, according to a recent conference on rural incomes. The number of such counties rose 89 percent over 1982's figure of 360, the biggest increase ever recorded.

The highest rural per capita income reported in China for 1983 was in Ergun Right Banner, Inner Mongolia, where the average was 964 yuan. Second and third places went to the suburbs of Fushan City and Shunde County in Guangdong with per capita averages of 892 and 808 yuan.

The 682 counties are mainly in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jilin, Shandong, Jiangsu, Liaoning, and other provinces where rural economy has developed rather rapidly.

In northwestern China's Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, and Xinjiang, the number of counties where rural per capita income averaged over 300 yuan increased to 47 from 22 in 1982.

SPECIALIZED RURAL FAMILIES GET LEGAL PROTECTION

OW170511 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Lawyers now effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of China's specialized rural families and private industrial and commercial businesses, according to the Ministry of Justice.

Ding Zengqi, an official of the Lawyers' and Notaries' Department of the ministry, and himself a lawyer, told XINHUA that lawyers in most of China's provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions were consulted or permanently retained by these sectors.

Specialized families and the private sectors are legally protected as a necessary supplement to the state and collective sectors.

Such legal services are most prevalent in China's most populous province of Sichuan, Hebei Province in the north, and Shaanxi Province in the northwest.

Tian Yongqing, a peasant in Pingan Commune, Shehong County, Sichuan Province, contracted with the commune's credit cooperative early last year to supply the cooperative with 15,300 young chickens worth 12,200 yuan. Under the contract, the cooperative would purchase all his young chickens up to July. For reasons of marketing, the cooperative did not want to purchase all the contracted number before the deadline. As a result Tian suffered heavy losses when more than 6,000 young chickens died on his farm.

Lawyers in the county filed a suit on Tian's behalf at the county People's Court. After three rounds of conciliation by the court, the cooperative paid Tian 3,000 yuan in compensation despite having engaged a counsel well-known for his sophistry in the locality.

Sichuan Province now has 1,000 lawyers, only one per 100,000 people. Lawyers in most of the more than 200 legal advice offices in the province acted for both state and private businesses. In Hebei Province, lawyers advise some 240 private specialized families and businesses.

In one case, four peasants in Hugezhuang Commune, Luannan County, pooled money to run a casting plant licensed by the county Industrial and Commercial Management Administration. Last year the plant made a profit of more than 20,000 yuan. They were dismayed when a county official suggested that their license be withdrawn due to possible illegal practices. Lawyers found that the plant was run within government regulations and that its income came from hard work. The official admitted that his suspicions were unfounded and has given full support to the plant since. The case encouraged similar private businesses to go ahead and make more contributions to the country.

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting

OW190441 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 April carries a 2.5-minute report on a preparatory meeting for the Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress in Hefei City on 16 April. According to the report, "the meeting adopted the agenda for the Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, the list of members of the presidium, the secretary-general of the session, and the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motion Examination Committee. The deputies attending the meeting unanimously approve the 70-member presidium, with Hu Xianong as its secretary-general." The preparatory meeting of the session adopts the following agenda:

1. A report on the work of the provincial People's Government, to be delivered by Governor Wang Yuzhao, and a resolution to be adopted on this work report;
2. A report on the draft plan for promoting the national economy and social developments in Anhui in 1984, to be delivered by (Shao Ming), director of the provincial Planning Committee, and a resolution on this plan to be adopted;
3. A report on the final provincial accounts for 1982 and 1983 and the draft provincial budget for 1984, to be delivered by (Yang Yunzhu), deputy director of the provincial Department of Finance; and a resolution to be adopted on this report;
4. A report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, to be delivered by Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, and a resolution to be adopted on this report;
5. A report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court, to be delivered by (Li Guohua), president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and a resolution on this report to be adopted;
6. A report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate, to be delivered by (Deng Shaoqin), chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and a resolution on this report to be adopted;
7. Additional members to be elected to the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, presidents and vice presidents, elected to the Intermediate People's Courts in Suxian County, Chu Xian County and Xuancheng Prefecture and the chief and deputy chief procurators, elected to the branch procuratorates in Suxian County and Chu Xian County. The preparatory meeting has been presided over by Su Yu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

The same cast carries a 2-minute report, providing the namelist of the presidium of the session. It says: "The namelist of the 70-member presidium is as follows: Ma Leting, Ma Haoqian, Wang Guangyu, (Lei Heping), (Shi Nei), Lu Rongjing, (Tian Zhaolin), Shi Junjie, (Feng Jianhua), Lan Ganting, (Qing Tianxu), Zhu Nong, (Liu Zhao), (Liu Yiping), Liu Guangcai, (Liu Guanghui) (female), (Liu Lianmin), (Jiang Lang), (Xu Chao), (Sun Duorong), (Yan Kunyuan), Su Yu, (Du Hongben), Du Weiyou, Li Sinong, Li Qingquan, (Li Yingbo), (Yang Wendao), Wang Zhengzong, Yang Haibo, Yang Weiping, (Wu Dongping), Ying Yiquan (female), (Shen Lailian), (Zhang Liyi), (Zhang Shihua), (Zhang Linyuan), Zhang Kaifan, Zhang Zuoyin, Chen Dengke, (Lin Sen), Cheng Rui, (Zheng Lizhong), Zheng Huaizhou, Meng Jieqin, Zhao Minxue, Rong Guanghong, (Hu Quan), Hu Kaiming, Hu Yunlong, (Hu Jiangnong), (Duan Youyun), Yuan Zhen, Xia Deyi, (Gao Jilan) (female), (Gao Ruxun), (Qiu Dehe), (Tang Zhen), Huang Yan, Huang Huang, Kang Zhijie, (Peng Lingui), (Ke Baolin), Cheng Guanghua, (Zeng Zhaosheng), Wen Yuankai, (Bao Shifen) (female), (Pei Shangdong), (Tan Bozhen), and Wei Xinyi, with Hu Xiaoning as the secretary-general of the presidium."

The same cast carries a 1.5-minute report on the convocation of the first meeting by the presidium of the congress session on 16 April. Presided over by Su Yu, the meeting elected Yang Weiping, Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Cheng Rui, Yang Zhengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou as permanent chairmen of the presidium. According to the reports, the meeting also adopted various decisions approving the name list of those who will attend the session as observers, and on the deadline for accepting motions.

Huang Huang at Opening

OW190321 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened in Hefei this morning.

Executive chairmen of the session sitting on the rostrum were Su Yu, Huang Huang, Huang Yan, Zhang Zyoyin, Liu Guangcai, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou.

Executive Chairman Su Yu Declared the session open at 0800.

In his opening speech, Su Yu said: This session is convened in an excellent situation in which the people of the province, full of pride and enthusiasm, have been implementing the grand program laid down by the 12th party congress, to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The main tasks of this session are to hear a report on the work of the provincial People's Government; to examine the 1984 provincial plans for economic and social development; to discuss and approve the final accounts for 1982 and 1983 and the provincial budget for 1984; to hear reports on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate; to elect additional members to the Standing Committee of the Sixth provincial People's Congress; and to elect the presidents of the Intermediate People's Courts and the procurators general of the provincial People's Procuratorate's branches in several prefectures.

Governor Wang Yuzhao made a report on the work of the provincial People's Government. His report consists of five parts: 1) the past year in retrospect; 2) strategic priorities in the short-term development of the province's economy; 3) the tasks of economic construction for 1984; 4) strengthening the development of socialist spiritual civilization; and 5) improving and strengthening government work.

In dealing with the tasks of economic construction for 1984, Governor Wang Yuzhao said in his report: The rapid development of rural commodity production has now put many new questions before us, and the new worldwide technological revolution is an opportunity, as well as a challenge, for us. This is a year of crucial importance in fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We should continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, and carry forward the spirit of exerting oneself to press forward in the face of difficulties, and to courageously blaze new trails.

We should further emancipate our minds, relax policy restrictions, unclog the channels of circulation, promote technological progress, and strive to make a new breakthrough in developing rural commodity production, and raising economic results. We must work hard to achieve our tactical and strategic objectives. The province's total industrial and agricultural output value should reach 30 billion yuan, its total grain output should top 40 billion jin, and peasants' per-capita income should exceed 300 yuan.

SHANGHAI'S HU LIJIAO ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW181950 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The first group of units in Shanghai to undertake the first stage of party rectification will conduct comparison and examination step by step in a planned way on the basis of further deepened studies. The municipal party committee will resolutely follow the guidelines of the Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification and Circular No 7 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and will be the first to conduct comparison and examination. This is what Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, announced at yesterday's meeting of responsible party member cadres.

At yesterday's meeting, Comrade Hu Lijiao briefed the participants on the situation of the municipal party committee's rectification. He said: Since 13 March the municipal party committee, with the assistance of the liaison officer group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, has successively held discussion meetings of responsible party member cadres of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee; discussion meetings of party secretaries and heads of various districts; and discussion meetings of democratic party personages and non-party personages, in order to heed comprehensive opinions. In general, those meetings displayed democracy, and the participating comrades spoke their minds freely and put forward many criticisms and good suggestions. In their opinion, the municipal party committee is too conservative and is not making sufficient effort to blaze new trails and create a new situation; in opening to the outside and importing foreign technology, its mind is not sufficiently emancipated; its leadership over ideological and political work is soft, weak, and slack; it is not doing a systematic work to develop intellectual resources and to invest in the development of intellectual resources; a great deal of work remains to be done to implement the party's policies; in structural reform, it has not done enough to reform what can be reformed within its functions and powers; the leaders have not gone deep enough among the masses; and some decisions that should be made have not been made in good time. These criticisms and opinions are of great help to the municipal party committee in conducting comparison and examination and in correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. At present, the municipal party committee will deal with three things: the long delay of an innovative project of the Shanghai No 2 Iron and Steel Works, the rotting of 47,000 jin of apples, and the inefficiency in housing construction, which requires the seals of 36 persons or departments. It will proceed from these three things to oppose bureaucracy and carry out rectification and reform. We should further organize personnel to investigate and study the issue of too much centralism and over-rigid control and should rectify and reform what is within our functions and powers.

Hu Lijiao said that to make a good comparison and examination, we should pay attention to the following matters:

1. We should continue to study seriously the party rectification documents and other relevant documents issued by the Central Committee, and further deepen and enhance our understanding of their guidelines. The study should continue for the duration of the party rectification. Units that are behind schedule in study and units that still lack the conditions for shifting into the stage of comparison and examination should particularly study hard. All party members, especially the members of the party committees or leading party groups at and above the district, county, and bureau level, should carefully read the documents, and think over whether they understand the general objective of party rectification as stipulated in the Central Committee's decision on party rectification; whether they understand that party rectification must serve our party's general tasks and objectives; and whether they clearly know of any major problems in their departments with regard to ideology, work style, organization, and discipline which do not conform with the demands of the party's general tasks and objectives. Only when we know the major problems clearly, can we set an orientation for comparison and examination.

2. Comparison and examination should be conducted from the top down. It should be conducted to deal with different things step by step, level by level, in a planned way, first by the leading groups and leading cadres, and then by the party member masses. The party member masses should not be asked to do it before the leading groups and the leading cadres have done it well. The municipal party committee should be the first to conduct comparison and examination.

3. We should conduct comparison and examination by grasping major issues, discussing the overall situation, minding the business of our own trade and profession, paying attention to practical questions, and dealing with major problems that obstruct the creation of a new situation. The emphasis of the examination conducted by the party committees and the leading party groups should be one of the major problems of their respective department or unit with regard to the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. The examination by a leading group or an individual should grasp major issues. They should not always deal with everything, big and small.

4. We should seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, which are the key to success in comparison and examination. In order to conduct criticism and self-criticism well, we must create a good democratic atmosphere. Without a lively democratic atmosphere in which people dare to say what is on their mind, the comparison and examination cannot be conducted successfully. All members of party committees and leading party groups should strictly conduct self-analysis, and have the courage to make sincere, thorough self-criticism based on facts about their own shortcomings and mistakes. At the same time, they should uphold the truth and refuse to save another's face. They should proceed from a desire for unity and from cherishing the comrades to make stern and serious criticism and help comrades overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes. The criticism must be based on facts and conducted in line with the requirements set for party members and cadres in the party Constitution. The criticism and self-criticism must be serious, incisive, and scientific.

5. We should continue to pay attention to correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. All units should proceed from reality to solve their conspicuous problems well, so that party rectification and economic and other work will promote each other.

Hu Lijiao called on both the units undertaking the first stage of party rectification and the units undertaking the second stage to do a good job in sorting out the "three types of persons" in accordance with the Central Committee's instructions, and remove them as soon as they are found. He also urged the second group of units undertaking the first stage of party rectification to continue in accordance with the plan drawn up by the last meeting on 3 March. Other units should also organize the broad masses of party members and party member-cadres to study the party rectification documents, enhance their ideological awareness, judge and question themselves with the party members' eight duties and the six basic requirements for party cadres, correct mistakes before they undertake party rectification, and take part in creating a new situation in the spirit of the party rectification.

WU FUSHAN ON SHANGHAI'S PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW182100 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Commenting on Shanghai's party rectification at a meeting attended by Shanghai's leading party member-cadres yesterday afternoon, Wu Fushan, head of the Liaison Group dispatched to Shanghai by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, maintained that the development of Shanghai's party rectification is sound, and that the experiences reported by the party committees of Xuhui District and the Communications Department are useful.

Wu Fushan pointed out that Shanghai's party rectification has been deepening step by step. He said: Since 13 March the municipal party committee, despite its heavy work load in rectifying itself, has sponsored five meetings during which the principal leading comrades of the municipal party committee heard opinions from all quarters. Those opinions are useful for the municipal party committee in comparing and examining its work, and the example set by the leading comrades has given impetus to party rectification at all levels. We hold that an important indication of the steady development of Shanghai's party rectification is the municipal party committee's democratic style of encouraging everybody to speak and the fact that everyone expressed their views freely at those meetings. The experiences gained by the municipal party committee in the first stage of party rectification show that the party Central Committee is correct in deciding that party rectification must proceed from the central level to the grassroots organizations. This decision should be earnestly followed and only during the period of studying documents about party rectification, but also during the comparison and examination period and for the duration of party rectification.

Wu Fushan continued: Whether or not we can do a good job in comparing and examining our performance depends largely on whether or not our study is earnest and effective. Only when our study is effective can we unify our thinking, accurately pinpoint the main problems to be dealt with, and come to grips with the main projects during the comparison and examination steps. Those units whose study is not fully satisfactory must make the best use of time to catch up. In order to create a good atmosphere for comparing and examining our performance and for criticism and self-criticism, we must, in addition to holding meetings and encouraging everyone to air their views freely, also encourage everyone to have heart-to-heart talks with one another, and do still better ideological work to clear up any misunderstanding. We must encourage everyone to look forward in unity so as to give full scope to Shanghai's role of being an "important base" and a "vanguard" in achieving the four modernizations. To achieve good results in the course of comparison and examination, it is extremely important for leading groups and leading cadres to set an example. In this regard, the attitude of the principal leading comrades of the municipal party committee is clear-cut and their determination is firm. Leading groups and leading cadres at all levels must set high standards and strict requirements for themselves and set a good example during the comparison and examination stage.

Wu Fushan said: Efforts must be intensified in making corrections while rectifying the party organizations. This task cannot be accomplished sluggishly or listlessly. The recent incidents -- the sustained indecision over the technical transformation project of the Shanghai No 2 Steel Works, the contamination and decay of 470,000 jin of apples, and the red tape involved in a construction project, which could not be started even after having been reviewed by 39 departments -- have incurred strong repercussions among the masses. After the municipal government promulgated its plan for transforming certain areas in 23 districts, people in Shanghai have been greatly encouraged. However, there are still weak links in the process of making corrections while rectifying the party organizations. This is because certain units are still indecisive and still lack the spirit of going all out in upholding the principle of making corrections while rectifying the party organizations. We must pay attention to this situation and use effective measures to correct it. The task of making corrections while rectifying the party organizations may encounter resistance or interference, and this requires that party committees at all levels and the principal leading comrades be decisive and act with great resolve to eliminate any resistance or interference and break through the net of irregularities of all descriptions. Those problems which have become conspicuous must be firmly, thoroughly, and correctly handled in a practical manner according to party principles. Certain cases must be publicized within an appropriate scope so that cadres, party members, and the masses can be educated and their confidence in party rectification strengthened with vivid examples.

The project of making corrections while rectifying the party organizations must be carried out along with the normal operation of various units so that economic and other work can be accelerated, and not hindered, by party rectification.

Wu Fushan concluded: It is necessary to strengthen leadership and step up the work of cleaning out the three types of people. The situation in Shanghai, where the gang of four launched their activities and rose to power, is relatively complicated. Because of its historical background, there are many things left unresolved. The work of cleaning out the three types of people is voluminous, and the work load is heavy. Currently, most units have taken the work seriously, and their measures are appropriate; however, there are also units whose leaders take little interest in the matter. In some other units, no one attends to the work or there are too few people in charge to effectively push the work forward. This situation must be changed quickly. Along with the deepening of the cleansing work, it is necessary to investigate matters and persons to whom the people have reacted strongly, and correctly deal with them in accordance with the party's policy.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG MEETS CPPCC FORUM GROUP

0W160901 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The forum held in Shanghai by the CPPCC National Committee's East China Fact-Finding Group on implementation of the policy toward CPPCC members in east China's six provinces and Shanghai ended today.

According to estimates, by the end of March this year, most of the problems concerning policy implementation toward CPPCC members who are not CPC members at the national, provincial and city levels in the six east China provinces and Shanghai have been resolved. The number of settlements has reached 92 percent in fast-moving Jiangxi province, 88 percent in Shanghai Municipality, 82 percent in Jiangsu Province and 78 percent in Fujian Province. Other provinces and cities have also made various degrees of progress.

As a result of the fact-finding and the implementation of the policy toward CPPCC members at the various levels, the various provinces and cities have also given impetus to the various departments in implementing the policy regarding united front work. In this way they have solved many so-called long-standing, big and difficult problems. These include implementing the policy on providing houses, resolving differences and returning office buildings belonging to the various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, handling confiscated relics, drawing political conclusions and settling problems of wages and personnel status, and so on.

During the meeting responsible persons of CPPCC committees and united front work departments of East China's six provinces and Shanghai reported on how they implemented the policy toward CPPCC members and what experiences were gained, and introduced some good experiences. The forum called on East China's six provinces and Shanghai to basically complete implementing the policy toward CPPCC members at the various levels before the end of this year.

Yang Fangzhi, member of the CPPCC National Committee's Standing Committee and leader of the East China Fact-Finding Group, spoke at both the beginning and conclusion of the forum.

Chen Guodong, first secretary; Hu Lijiao, second secretary; Wang Daohan, secretary; and others of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, called on the comrades representing the various localities at the forum on two occasions.

WANG FANG SEES ZHEJIANG DELEGATION OFF TO JAPAN

OW172058 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation from Zhejiang Province, led by Governor Xu Ju, left Hangzhou by train for Shanghai at 0800 hours on 16 April. From there, the delegation will go to Japan for a 14-day friendly visit to mark the second anniversary of friendly ties between Zhejiang Province and Japan's Shizuoka Prefecture. The members of the delegation include Zhao Jiafu, director of the Zhejiang Provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Wang Daihua), vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Planning and Economic Committee; and (Xue Yanzhuang), president of Hangzhou University.

Leading cadres of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial government saw the delegation off at the railway station. They included Wang Fang, Wu Minda, Zhang Zhaowan, Zhang Xiufu, Wang Weicheng, Chen Anyu, and Shen Zulun. Hangzhou City Mayor Zhong Boxi also saw the delegation off.

Governor Xu Ju said in his interview with reporters before he boarded the train: The primary purpose of our visit to Japan is to further promote and expand the mutual understanding and friendship between Zhejiang leaders and people and Shizuoka leaders and people, promote further the exchanges and cooperation between Zhejiang and Shizuoka in economy, science, technology and culture, and ensure a long-term and steady development of the friendly relations between Zhejiang and Shizuoka.

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK181345 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The Eighth Meeting of the Sixth Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanning this morning. At this morning's meeting, committee members listened to and adopted the report on the examination of the qualifications of deputies, which was made by Wei Zhangping, chairman of the Deputies Credentials Committee of the Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; listened to the explanation of the draft suggestions on the agenda of the Second Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, the presidium of the congress, and the namelists of all committees, which was made by (Mao Siguan), deputy secretary general of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and listened to the report on the situation in handling the motions put forward by deputies and the suggestions, criticisms, and views put forth by deputies, which was made by (Huang Jiquan), deputy secretary general of the regional People's Government.

Huang Rong, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Vice chairman, including Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangping, Qin Zhenwu, and Zhang Jingning, attended the meeting. Wong Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; (Wei Liren), president of the regional Higher People's Court; (Zhu Wei), deputy chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the regional labor and personnel department and the regional Civil Affairs Department, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

GUANG GUANGFU MEETS WITH HUBEI JOURNALISTS

HK190515 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; (Chen Fcsheng), director of the Propaganda Department; and other comrades this morning cordially called on the participants in the second congress of the provincial Journalists' Association and the provincial Society of Journalism. They had ebullient talks with the participants in the congress during the meeting.

In their talks, they pointed out that journalists should be adept at **discovering new** things and new problems and must help to clear obstacles in the way of the development of new things. Journalists must be brave in exposing erroneous acts in violation of party style and discipline and of resistance to reform, as well as other unhealthy tendencies.

In their talks, Comrades Guan Guangfu and Qian Yunlu highly appreciated hard working journalists throughout the province and the achievements made by the Journalists' Association and the Society of Journalism. They also set forth new requirements. Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The Society of Journalism must conscientiously engage in the study of journalistic theory. As long as the theoretical level is enhanced, journalism will be correctly oriented, and the quality of our journalist contingent will be improved. The Journalists' Association must serve as a link between the party and the vast number of journalists, assist the provincial CPC Committee in implementing the policy toward intellectuals in press circles, unite the broad masses of journalists, reflect their opinions and demands, and become a home for journalists.

A total of 80 representatives from various press units throughout the province pledged to live up to what the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee expect of them, to do a good job in their posts, and to strive to create a new situation in the journalistic work in the province.

The provincial Journalists' Association and Society of Journalism were restored in 1980. The two organizations have made some valuable contributions ever since in organizing studies, exchanging experiences, pushing ahead theoretical research, and initiating reform in journalism. The meeting appealed to the participants to expand the achievements which have been made so far, to do a good job in a down-to-earth manner in accordance with the directives of the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, and to make more contributions to the development of journalism in the province.

(Zhou Daren), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a special report on the current problems concerning propaganda work on the first day of the 3-day congress of the association and the society. The work reports of the association and the society and the constitution of the Journalists' Association were adopted and a new council was elected before the congress closed today. (Lei Xing), (Zhu Jiwei), and (Guo Zhicheng) were appointed advisors; (Fang Kun) was elected chairman of the council; and (Sun Jingxian), (Zhu Chuanren), (Liu Fan), (Wang Yanyuan), (Shi Rigui), (Yang Zhenxing), (Chen Fang), and (Pi Zhuyin) were elected vice chairmen of the council.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK190213 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Eighth Meeting of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today after 2 days in session. The meeting completed the preparations for the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Han Ningfu, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided at the meeting. Present were Vice Chairmen Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo, and Lin Shaonan. The meeting decided to appoint Wang Ping chairman of the provincial Planned Parenthood Committee.

GUAN GUANGFU ATTENDS HUBEI CPPCC SESSION

HK190211 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Wuchang this morning. Vice Chairman Shi Zirong presided at the opening ceremony. Chairman Li Wei delivered the opening speech. Vice Chairman Xiao Zuolin delivered a work report entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Unite, Promote Consultation, and Further Create a New Situation in CPPCC Work in the Province." Present at the opening ceremony were Guan Guangfu, Wang Guanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Ren Rong, Han Ningfu, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Shaonan, Wang Zhizhuo, Wang Libin, and (Bao Yunlan), responsible persons of the party, government, and army in the province. Chairman Li Wei said in his opening speech: The tasks of this session are to further study the CPC Central Committee's instructions on united front work, sum up experiences of the past year, study future work, attend in an observer status the Second Session of the Sixth provincial People's Congress, and promote political consultation on major issues in the province's construction of material and spiritual civilization.

HUNAN IMPLEMENTS UNITED FRONT WORK POLICIES

HK190421 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] In the course of party rectification, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee has endeavored to improve its work style, has vigorously implemented all party policies on united front work, has done its work in a down-to-earth manner, and has implemented policies toward some friends outside the party.

It has promptly handled the problems of requests to implement the policies which were disclosed in the masses' letters and visits. Since February this year, leaders of the United Front Work Department have personally handled a large number of people's letters and visits. Personnel have worked overtime to handle a backlog of some 1,200 letters and have promptly handled some 800 letters recently received. On average, they handle over 80 letters a day. All letters can be handled and direct replies can be given to the people who write the letters. They do not disregard any letters. Some 230 visitors were warmly received.

The United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee has investigated and handled one by one some big, important, and difficult cases left over from long ago. A family member of a Taiwan compatriot in Pingjiang County wrote letters on many occasions, demanding that the policies be implemented. Because the situation was hard to clearly understand in a short time, the problem was not solved for a long time. After party rectification commenced, responsible comrades of the Policy Implementation Office of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee went to Yueyang and Pingjiang and, in coordination with prefectural and county comrades, conducted investigation. At last, they clearly understood the problem and implemented the policies toward this family member of the Taiwan compatriot.

They have also done the work well of returning the houses owned by friends outside the party which were seized and occupied in the Great Cultural Revolution. After investigation, some 40 democratic personages in Changsha City have put forward programs for returning houses occupied. Some have entered into agreements and work is being gradually handled.

HUNAN 5TH PROVINCIAL CPPCC MEETING ENDS 16 APR

HK181444 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee concluded yesterday afternoon [16 April]. At the meeting, (Wu Liming), deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee United Front Work Department, conveyed the spirit of the forum held in Wuhan by the fact-finding team of the national CPPCC and the central United Front Work Department for implementation of the united front work policy in the southern part of China, and delivered a report on the implementation of the policy on CPPCC members and the united front work policy in our province. He called on all participants to deal with concrete matters related to work, to get rid of the bureaucratic work style, and to solve problems one by one with great vigor and in real earnest.

Participants to the meeting also listened to a report made by Professor (Zhang Qiren), vice chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Commission on the revolution of new technology, and a report made by (Zhuo Kening), director of the provincial Peasant Work Department on the implementation of the spirit of Central Document No 1 in Hunan.

Lu Huilin, Chen Hengshan, and Lang Mingde, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, chaired the meetings of the Standing Committee respectively. Yang Difu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made a closing speech at yesterday's meeting.

Attending the meeting were Chairman Cheng Xinglin and Vice Chairmen Ling Mingyou, Lu Hailin, Yuan Xuezhi, Peng Mingding, Xu Junfu, Chen Hengshan, and Jiang Yaxun.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK190209 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Seventh Meeting of the Sixth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 18 April. The main agenda of the meeting consists of examining and approving the draft of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee work report; hearing and approving reports on the handling of motions submitted to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and on the credentials of people's deputies; and discussing matters pertaining to the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Wu Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided at the meeting.

YANG RUDAI ADDRESSES SICHUAN MILITIA WORK MEETING

HK170752 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The on-the-spot meeting sponsored by the Sichuan Provincial Military District to emulate and popularize Guanghan County's experience in militia work successfully closed on 15 April. At the closing ceremony, Wang Jinquan, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the Chengdu PLA units, read out the general order issued by Wang Chenghan, commander, and Wan Haifeng, secretary of the CPC Committee of the Chengdu PLA units to award the Guanghan County People's Armed Force Department a second class Collective Merit Citation. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Military District, Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District, and Liu Chunfu, vice governor, awarded a silk banner to Guanghan County, commanding the county as a progressive unit which has successfully mobilized militiamen to engage in four modernization construction while building the militia centering around the four modernizations. Yang Rudai and Liu Chunfu also delivered important speeches at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai appealed to the people's armed force departments at all levels throughout the province to conscientiously emulate the experience of Guanghan County and to do a good job in militia work in the new situation. He said: First, it is necessary to follow Guanghan County's guiding ideology in building the militia -- paying attention to major aspects, giving consideration to the whole situation, and subordinating militia work to the party's general goal and general tasks. Second, it is necessary to encourage the vast number of militiamen to become specialized households and vigorously promote commodity production as Guanghan County has done. Third, it is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition of keeping the armed force under the party's control and conscientiously strengthen the party's leadership over militia work. Party and government organizations at all levels are required to learn from the Guanghan County CPC Committee and government, attach importance to militia work, support the people's armed force departments in improving militia work, make concerted efforts, strive for greater progress, and make greater contributions to enriching the people and improving the province's economic position so as to fulfill the general goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

YIN FATANG AT XIZANG FORUM ON ENRICHING PEOPLE

HK190139 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Summary] The regional CPC Committee convened a meeting of county CPC Committee secretaries of Shannan Prefecture on 18 April to discuss how to enable the masses there to get rich as soon as possible.

The forum was attended by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Redi, Duojiecaiden, and Ba Sang, secretaries of the committee; Hu Songjie, member of the Standing Committee of the committee; and responsible comrades of the regional Advisory Committee and People's Government and of departments concerned of the autonomous region and Shannan Prefecture. During the forum, the county CPC Committee secretaries put forward various ideas on how to enrich the people by taking advantage of local features.

Speaking at the forum, responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee stressed: "When deciding on their measures, all localities should emancipate their minds, act in light of local conditions, and take advantage of superior local features. We must resolutely give free rein to the masses to operate undertakings they can handle themselves, and let them gain as much tangible benefit as possible."

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON HANDLING CONSTRUCTION WORK

HK190406 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] When the autonomous regional party and government departments heard the report on 14 April by the command post on questions regarding projects related to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region, Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made remarks on the several questions concerning the region's construction projects which were to be undertaken one after another. He asked all construction units to keep up the practice of putting what one says into effect vigorously and effectively and to energetically help the contracting units complete all construction project tasks on schedule and in a manner that will guarantee both quality and quantity.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: It is only natural that the 43 construction projects undertaken with the help of fraternal provinces and cities are all top priority projects. Therefore, we have a lot of work to do in supplying the projects with necessary ready materials, ensuring the coordinated use of transport facilities between the region and other provinces and cities and the allocation and supply of various materials needed by the projects, and receiving and making arrangements for tens of thousands of staff and workers. Such being the case, leaders at various levels and the majority of working personnel are required to bring about a significant change in their thinking and work style and to carry out their work in a creative way. It is necessary to keep up the practice of putting what one says into practice vigorously and effectively and of making decisions boldly, to issue military-like orders so as to ensure that all tasks will be completed brilliantly, and to speed up the development of the region's economic construction by taking these construction projects as an encouragement.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: We welcome and make use of external assistance, but we must not rely solely on the assistance offered to us by fraternal provinces and cities and attempt nothing on our own. We must integrate external assistance with our own spirit of pioneering a great cause through hard work, carefully learn from others' good experiences, technology, and work style, and proceed to arm our own ranks and to bring about an upswing in the region's economic construction so that the people can take the road of prosperity as quickly as possible.

Comrade Yin Fatang also pointed out: The construction of this batch of construction projects should be carried out on schedule, in accordance with strict standards of requirements, and in a manner to ensure both quality and quantity. In this connection, we must carry out careful calculation and strict budgeting and we must be meticulous in organization and construction.

As for the 24 construction projects which are to be undertaken in Lhasa City proper, particular efforts should be made to draw up unified and overall plans for their construction sites and the area they cover according to the requirements set by the overall urban construction plan for Lhasa City, a plan approved by the State Council. No one shall go his own way, form a separate sphere of influence, or carry out his work recklessly in this regard. We must adopt an overall point of view, submit ourselves to overall interests, and build Lhasa -- this world-famous ancient city of highland civilization -- into a new, socialist, initially modernized city with national characteristics.

REDI ON IMPLEMENTING SPIRIT OF XIZANG WORK FORUM

HK190404 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 April, at the Second Enlarged Meeting of the Third Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, Redi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, emphatically pointed out:

The forum on Xizang work held by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, a forum which had rich contents and covered a lot of ground, has further pointed out the direction of the region's work that lies ahead. We must seriously study, profoundly understand, and give wide publicity to the spirit of the forum on Xizang work, and use this spirit to unify our thinking and to guide our actions.

Comrade Redi said: At the forum on Xizang work, the central authorities appraised the region's work over the last 4 years in a fact-finding manner and in the spirit of one dividing into two, pointing out: It is necessary to speed up the development of Xizang's economy and culture, to push the region's work forward in a rapid and big way, and to bring about an upswing in its economic work so that the people can become well-off as quickly as possible. To attain this goal, the central authorities have formulated for us a series of special policies and flexible measures. It is therefore the central task of the region over a considerably long period of time to seriously study, to profoundly understand, and to resolutely implement the spirit of the forum on Xizang work. The leading comrades at various levels throughout the region must replace fear with daring and private interests with public ones, emancipate their minds, use their brains to find more solutions to problems, and do economic work in an economical way. Provided what we intend to do can help build a new unified, wealthy, and civilized Xizang and help the people in the region get rich as quickly as possible, the more solid work we do and the more solutions to problems cropping up in our work we have, the better.

At the meeting Comrade Redi also emphatically pointed out: At present we must get rid of the influence of leftist ideology in the leadership thinking of various localities, departments, and units, rid ourselves of complacency, and really shift our energy and efforts to economic construction by means of studying documents and summing up the work and in the light of actual conditions, and we must also do a solid job in the economic, cultural and educational, united front, religious, and nationality work. In a nutshell, we must remove obstacles, emancipate the mind, unite as one, rouse ourselves, work hard and overcome difficulties, and advance giant strides to create a new situation, in the work of Xizang.

The CPC Central Committee and the people of all nationalities all over the region have placed high hopes in us and entrusted us with important and arduous but glorious tasks. So long as we unite as one, work hard, overcome difficulties, and advance with giant strides along the direction charted by the summary of this meeting, Xizang will be full of promise.

YUNNAN GOVERNOR SUPPORTS REFORM OF FACTORY

HK180801 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Governor Pu Chaozhu supports the Lufeng County foodstuff factory in its reform. Leaders of the factory are going all out in their work and the staff and workers are unprecedentedly enthusiastic in production. After listening to a briefing on 8 April at the factory, Governor Pu Chaozhu said that he supported the factory in its reform. The Lufeng CPC Committee and Government also agree with the reform plan of the foodstuff factory. They have delegated the power to handle personnel matters and financial and operational powers to the factory. The factory director has the right to appoint deputy factory directors, deputy factory directors have the right to appoint workshift heads and group leaders, and the factory has the right to invite applicants for jobs in the factory according to the relevant regulations. The factory has the right to distribute the remaining profits of its own accord after it has fulfilled the profit target set by the state. It can issue bonuses to staff and workers without restrictions.

BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK181328 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Zhang Changyong: "Second Session of Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress Concludes Victoriously"]

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Eighth Beijing People's Congress, which lasted 6 and 1/2 days, closed at the Great Hall of the People yesterday morning after all items on the agenda were completed.

The current municipal People's Congress was convened when various aspects of Beijing's work had been further brought into line with central Secretariat's four instructions on the policy for building the capital and when new achievements had been attained in improving the capital politically and ideologically, beautifying its environment, raising its scientific and cultural levels, and developing its economy according to its own characteristics.

At 0900, the session's acting charman Duan Junyi announced the opening of the meeting. Other acting chairmen who sat in the front row of the rostrum at yesterday's meeting were Zhao Pengfei, Ma Yaoji, Wang Xian, Wang Jialiu, Jia Chunwang, Pan Yan, Fan Jin, Wang Feiran, Yang Chunmao, Wu Guang, Wen Jiasi, Pu Jiexiu, Cai Xu, An Chaojun, She Diqing, Chen Mingshao, and Xing Jun.

Attending yesterday's meeting as observers were some of the deputies elected by Beijing Municipality to the Sixth NPC: Wang Hanbin, NPC Standing Committee secretary general, and NPC Standing Committee members Zhang Youyu, Zhang Binggui, Lin Yu, Ji Xianlin, and Qiu Weifan. Ding Guangen, NPC Standing Committee deputy secretary general, was also invited to attend the meeting.

The meeting discussed, examined, and adopted the resolution on the "government work report," the resolution on the 1984 plan for national economy and social development, 1983 final financial accounts and the 1984 budget, the resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, and the resolution on the work reports of the municipal Higher People's Court and the municipal People's Procuratorate. The meeting also listened to and approved the report given by Committee Chairman Yang Chunmao on the examination of a draft resolution on deputies.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and the session's acting chairman, gave a speech at the meeting. He said that with the common efforts of all deputies, the current session had successfully completed its tasks. The session inspected and summed up the work of 1983 and determined the municipality's tasks for this year. The current session would mobilize and encourage all the people of the municipality to continue to advance in the direction of the four instructions on the policy for building the capital given by the central CPC Secretariat and of the written comments by the party Central Committee and State Council on the general plans for Beijing's urban construction, and would effectively push forward the building of the socialist spiritual and material civilization of the capital.

He said that the session had encouraged democracy and was a lively session. With the spirit of being masters of their own affairs, the deputies freely spoke their minds and pooled their wisdom in discussing the important matter of building the capital. While affirming achievements and experiences in work, they pointed out weak spots and shortcomings. They also made positive suggestions which were very important to improving and strengthening the municipality's work in various aspects.

HEBEI EXPERIMENT LETS PEASANTS RUN OWN SCHOOLS

HK170808 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 15, 9 Apr 84 pp 4, 5

["Notes From the Editors" column by cultural editor Xin Xiangrong: "Peasants Run Their Own Schools"]

[Text] Hebei Province in north China is now experimenting with a reform in rural education to let the peasants run middle and primary schools in the countryside. This has brought about quick changes in the outlook of the schools.

Of the 140 counties and cities in the province, 130 have been selected for the experiment. The reform has begun to be popularized in 51 of them.

Up to now, nearly all schools in China's countryside were run by the state. But because the state shoulders heavy burdens in economic construction and has limited financial resources, it cannot provide all the investment needed for rural education. Therefore, schools in the countryside have rather poor buildings, teaching equipment and teachers.

In the first half of 1983 Hebei Province officials began to entrust the running of rural primary and junior middle schools to rural communes and production brigades. All funds needed by the schools are raised by the communes and brigades. As a result, what could not be afforded when the schools were run by the state can now be accomplished easily.

The lower primary school in the Qianbazhang Brigade in Fucheng County formerly used a dilapidated house. After it was handed over to the brigade, the brigade and the peasants collected 35,000 yuan for a new school building with more than 1,000 square metres of floor space, which opened in August 1983.

Sanshengyuan Commune in Lingshou County earmarked 110,000 yuan from its income earned by its industrial and sideline production to put up a two-storey building, which has 1,100 square metres of floor space, for the commune-run junior middle school. In this way, the commune brought together several junior middle school classes scattered all over the commune and purchased some new teaching equipment. This has laid the foundation for raising the teaching quality.

People in Hebei's countryside said that in the past, the banks occupied the best houses. Now, the schools occupy the best houses.

As flexible policies have been adopted for the countryside in recent years, agricultural production has developed fairly quickly. The peasants' living standards have improved and some peasants have prospered. From their experience, the peasants know that if they want to further develop production and build a rich new countryside, they must have education. They are all willing to contribute some money for running schools so that their sons and daughters can receive better instruction.

But this has not increased the burden on the peasants. In 1949 when the People's Republic was founded, the agricultural tax levied on the peasants in Hebei Province accounted for 8 percent of the province's total agricultural output value. In 1983, it was just 1 percent. This is because the agricultural tax has stayed the same (it has been reduced in some places) while production has grown and developed.

Each peasant needs to contribute only 5 or 6 yuan a year to finance the schools. For instance, life in Hengshui Prefecture was very poor a few years ago. However, since flexible policies were adopted for the countryside, the peasants' income has increased rapidly.

They now grow cotton in saline-alkali soil which is not suitable for grain crops. One peasant in the prefecture said: "We will have the money for running schools if we grow a little more cotton."

The peasants have the right to select and appoint teachers for their schools. They can give different pay to the teachers, according to their ability and attitude towards work. They do not hire those who are not qualified.

Luanxie village in mountainous Shahe County has run two small coal pits which earn a profit of more than 800,000 yuan each year for the village. With the money the villagers intend to build a plate glass factory. But they do not have the qualified people. So when they are permitted to run their own school they plan to run it well to train more competent people for the work. They put an advertisement in a provincial newspaper for qualified teachers. From the 360 applicants throughout the country, they hired seven for their junior middle school, three of whom are from other provinces and Tianjin. Each teacher receives 130 yuan a month, 50 to 100 percent higher than the wages for state-employed teachers. Because the teachers get higher pay, they are very enthusiastic about their work. They do all they can to improve their teaching abilities.

When rural middle and primary schools are put under the care of the communes and brigades, part of the money the state formerly spent on these schools will go to those communes and brigades which have difficulties in running schools, part of it will be used to improve the equipment of key schools in the country and part will be used to raise the pay of state-employed teachers.

The experiment in Hebei Province is of great significance. China has plans to popularize primary school education in most of its counties by 1985. The task has already been accomplished in one-fourth of them. Now, only 30 percent of the young and middle-aged peasants are educated at or above junior middle school level. Rural schooling, which is closely related to agricultural modernization, shoulders a heavy task in raising the nation's educational level. Hebei Province's experiment makes it possible to find a better way to speed up the development of China's rural education.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT JILIN CONGRESS SESSION OPENING

SK190410 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse this afternoon. Attending the session were 516 deputies from various fronts and localities throughout the province who are full of a high sense of the responsibility of being the master of their own affairs and are ready to jointly discuss the grand plan to create a new situation in the province's program of building socialist modernization.

Seated in the front row of the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session and members of the session's presidium, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Yu Ke, Li Diping, Zhang Shiyi, Yang Zhantao, Liu Cikai, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Cao, Wang Jiren, Dong Su, Renqin Zhamusu, and (Luo Kuren).

At 1400 this afternoon, Yu Ke, executive chairman of the session, announced the opening of the session. At the session, Zhao Xiu, governor of the province, delivered the work report of the provincial people's government, which consists of the following three parts: 1) a review of the 1983 work; 2) the tasks for the 1984 work; and 3) the enhancement and improvement of government work.

He stated: The province's situation in 1983 was the best since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. On the basis of bumper harvests over the past few years, the province reaped an unprecedented bumper agricultural harvest in 1983. It succeeded in maintaining steady and stable development in industrial production, in scoring simultaneous increases between production speed and revenues, and in having the increase of economic returns surpass that of production speed. In capital construction, the province succeeded in controlling project scale, ensuring the construction of key projects, accelerating the progress of building operations, bettering work quality, and increasing the results of investment. The province achieved steady development in both foreign and domestic trade, both urban and rural markets enjoyed brisk business, stabilized commodity prices basically, and further achieved a turn for the better in financial affairs. The province also achieved new development in the fields of science and technology, education, culture, public health, and sports. Our province scored marked achievements in political and legal work, achieved an obvious turn for the better in public security, and made new achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization. On the basis of developing production, people in both urban and rural areas of the province increased their incomes and remarkably improved their livelihood. At present, people in both urban and rural areas across the province are full of the vigor and joy that evoked a prosperous scene everywhere in the province. What is particularly exciting is that the province in 1983 prefulfilled by 2 years its Sixth 5-Year Plan in the industrial and agricultural total output value, national income, grain and soybean total output, and in the output of major industrial products. This shows that our province is completely able to prefulfill the fighting target set by the 12th CPC Congress in regard to quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

In referring to the province's 1984 tasks, Comrade Zhao Xiu pointed out: In 1984, we must take the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress as a guide in unswervingly implementing the principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee and by the State Council so as to successfully conduct economic construction, to build socialist spiritual civilization, and to fulfill or overfulfill the 1984 plans for the national economy and social development. We should continuously push forward various undertakings with economic construction at their core.

We should make a new breakthrough, progress in, and standardize various work so as to create a new situation in all fields of the province's work.

He stated: It is necessary to maintain a steady and stable increase in agricultural production, to vigorously develop a diversified economy, and to make a new breakthrough in specializing, socializing, and commercializing production. In industry, efforts should be made to vigorously switch losses to profits in line with the central task of increasing economic returns so as to achieve a simultaneous increase in production, tax and profit, and revenues. It is necessary to emancipate minds and to ease restrictive policies so as to vigorously develop the collective economy in various forms. In capital construction, efforts should be made to strictly control project scale, to accurately ensure the construction of the state's key projects, to upgrade work quality, and to increase the results of investment. In finance and trade, efforts should be made to actively conduct transformations and to enliven commodity circulation so as to accelerate the development of the commodity economy and to make markets in both urban and rural areas prosperous, and so as to further achieve a turn for the better in financial affairs. It is necessary to actively develop the undertakings of science and technology so as to bring into full play the important role of science and technology in conducting economic construction. Efforts should be made to actively develop the undertakings of education, culture, sports, and public health; to build in depth socialist spiritual civilization; to develop socialist democracy, and to strengthen socialist legal systems so as to ensure or support the smooth progress of building the two civilizations. On the basis of developing production, efforts should be made to continuously improve the people's livelihood.

Seated on the rostrum were other members of the session's presidium and the session's observers, including leading comrades of the provincial party and government organs Wang Daren, Yu Lin, and Zhao Nanqi.

Among those who attended the opening ceremony as observers were members attending the Second Session of the Fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible comrades from the commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus of the provincial People's Government.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG MEETS DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

SK180501 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] This morning, leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee met with new leaders elected at the congresses of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and all the delegates to the congresses.

Guo Feng, first secretary, and Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Li Tao, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, went to the Dongbei Hotel and the Liaoning Building respectively to meet with the new leaders elected at the provincial congresses of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Jiu San Society, and the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen. They extended greetings and congratulations to these new leaders and cordially talked with them. Upon hearing that one-third of these leaders entered leading bodies for the first time and that those at around 50 years of age totaled 14, Comrade Guo Feng said with a smile that the principle of integrating new and old cadres has also been visualized in the leading bodies of democratic parties. Comrade Guo Feng continued: Now our country is prospering and so are the Communist Party and the democratic parties. Our party and the democratic parties stood together through thick and thin in the period of the democratic revolution and during the Cultural Revolution, and should fight side by side in the future. You have many new experiences and good methods in rendering consulting services and in developing education. You should sum them up and include your work in our unified plans for developing Liaoning and serving China.

The new leaders pledged to follow the party unswervingly, work in unison for the four modernizations and make new contributions to the province's socialist material and spiritual civilization. At the meeting the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee also met with the deputies to the congresses. Also present at the meetings were Zhang Yan, (Liu Qingkui), and (Zhao Hongfan), responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee.

GUO FENG MEETS LIAONING TRADE UNION WORKER

SK180245 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpt] This morning Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, received Comrade Nie Rongben, a fine trade union worker, and all the members of the Nie Rongben deed report team at the Shenyang Bayi Auditorium. Secretary Guo Feng asked Nie Rongben whether there were many intellectuals at his office joining the trade union. Nie Rongben replied that all the intellectuals at his office were trade union members. Secretary Guo Feng asked (Liu Hebu), engineer of the Nie Rongben deed report team, whether they, the intellectuals, pay heed to what Nie Rongben says. (Liu Hebu) said that Nie Rongben helped solve whatever difficulties they had and, therefore, they believe what he says.

Secretary Guo Feng said: It is precisely because Comrade Nei Rongben has visualized the party's ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly that he scores such great achievements in his work. The ideology has been reflected in his efforts to serve intellectuals and scientific research, which is a requirement in accomplishing the four modernizations. Nei Rongben is a worker-peasant cadre who unites with intellectuals. This is a fine party tradition. Worker-peasant cadres should master intellectual work and intellectuals should master practical work. Only when mastering intellectual work can cadres in various fields successfully implement the policy on intellectuals.

Attending the report meeting at the Bayi Auditorium were Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council; Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy governor; Yu Jingqing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible comrades of the departments, commissions, sections, bureaus offices of the provincial CPC Committee and government, and of various companies, colleges, and universities, and scientific research units, totaling more than 1,400 persons. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government had a group picture taken with Comrade Nie Rongben and all the members of the report team after the meeting.

LIAONING CRIMINALS SENT TO BORDER AREAS FOR REFORM

SK190844 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] A group of criminals to be sent under escort to border areas for reform through labor left the North Shenyang Station on the afternoon of 17 April. Some of them are recidivists or abettors, others are criminals of serious offenses who serve comparatively long terms of imprisonment. In line with the guidance of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the provincial government recently made the decision to send these criminals to border areas for reform through labor. Before their departure, the provincial Labor Reform Department made special arrangements for these criminals to meet with their families, relatives, and friends. Most of the family members, relatives, and friends supported this decision of the party and government. They actively admonished the criminals, encouraged them to keep their minds on the reform in border areas so as to win a bright future, urged them to abide strictly by discipline and listen to the orders of cadres and policeman during their trip, and brought them some fruit and other foods.

SHAANXI CHECKS FIRST STAGE OF RECTIFICATION

HK131540 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Zheng Gang: "Organs Directly Under the Provincial Authorities Carry Out Examination of Party Rectification So As To Enter the Next Stage"]

[Text] The examination of the first stage of party rectification in the organs directly under the provincial authorities has been carried out in a down-to-earth manner since 21 March. By the end of March, after being checked by the party rectification guidance groups in various fields, 12 units were approved to enter the next stage of comparison and examination. These units are: The provincial Science Association, the provincial Mapping Bureau, the provincial CPC Committee Policy Study Office, the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the SHAANXI RIBAO General Office, the provincial Tourist Bureau, the provincial Commercial Department, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial Economic Committee, the provincial Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Department, and the provincial Family Planning Committee.

The work of examining the first stage of party rectification and entering the next stage in the aforesaid units has three characteristics:

1. To set high demands on the examination so as to prevent party rectification from proceeding perfunctorily. During the examination, the groups for guiding the party rectification in various fields carefully examined the first stage of party rectification in strict accordance with the standards put forth by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the Office in Charge of Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee. Only those which are really up to standard were approved to enter the next stage.
2. To fully develop a democratic work style and heed the opinions of various fields. In order to know more about the situation, the groups in charge of the examination held various kinds of forums, such as the forum for party members, the forum for nonparty members, and the forum for veteran cadres who have withdrawn from the first line, and adopted various measures, such as visiting individuals, examining their study notes, and conducting public opinion polls, so as to extensively heed the opinions of the masses both inside and outside the party on the change of stage in the party rectification in their units. On this basis, the group would discuss the matter and exchange views with the members of party organizations in various units, affirm the achievements, point out problems, and set new demands.
3. The leaders have attached great importance to conducting the examination seriously. In all departments, the examination was personally directed by the key members of the groups for guiding party rectification or directors of the party rectification offices.

When making the examination in the provincial Tourist Bureau, of the seven members of the Group for Guiding Party Rectification in the field of comprehensive departments of the provincial government, six members, except for one who was ill, took part in the work. Bai Jinian, head of the group, took part in all procedures of the work, such as listening to reports, soliciting opinions, and carrying out democratic discussions, and offered important opinions on further doing a good job of party rectification in this bureau.

The comrades of the Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in this province and the Office in Charge of Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee took part in the work in various units.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO MEETS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY EXPERTS

HK131503 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today, in the lobby on the first floor of the Kunlun Guest House, Urumqi, there was a warm atmosphere. At 1100, the regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao and other regional leading comrades kindly met 10 experts and professors who participated in the conference to formulate plans for the development of science and technology in Xinjiang, a conference held by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The lobby was brightly lit and filled with continuous applause. In the presence of these old but vigorous and energetic experts and professors, Comrade Wang Enmao said with deep feeling: Your spirit in conscientiously responding to the call of the CPC Central Committee and sparing no effort to aid Xinjiang in its development is very valuable. Comrade Wang Enmao said to the intellectuals: The people in Xinjiang will never forget you.

WANG ENMAO MEETS XINJIANG LIVESTOCK HEROES

HK160937 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] This morning, the leading comrades of the autonomous region, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Janabil, cordially received the three little heroes, (Tuer Mandai), (Bienxi), and (Mo Lalie), of Kazak nationality, who come from Tuanjie pastureland, Qitai Commune, Qitai County. The little heroes succeeded in protecting livestock and fighting disaster. The leading comrades encouraged them to value their honor, to give play to their achievements, and to make active contributions to the development of animal husbandry in Xinjiang.

At the reception, Wang Enmao and other comrades praised them as the new generation who were brave and staunch and had the consciousness of communist ideology. (Tuer Mandai) said excitedly: We are grateful to the party and the government for their concern about us. We will study conscientiously, and be revolutionary successors when we grow up.

The leading comrades of the autonomous region also took photographs with the three little heroes in protecting livestock in bad weather.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY HOWE ARRIVES FROM BEIJING

HK190116 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Apr 84 pp 1, 30

[Article by Daniel Chung: "Visit 'Won't Be Cut Short'"]

[Excerpt] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here yesterday amid speculation that he might be forced to cut short his visit because of the Libyan Embassy crisis. When asked by a reporter at Kai Tak Airport whether he would fly home to handle the situation, Sir Geoffrey walked off without replying. Last night, however, the chief Foreign Office press spokesman travelling with Sir Geoffrey said: "The Secretary of State is in close touch with London about the matter but there is no question of him interrupting his visit."

Sir Geoffrey gave a brief statement to waiting journalists on the progress of the 1977 talks. He described his three-day talks with Chinese leaders in Peking as "friendly, serious and productive." But he hinted that both sides still have a long way to go to reach agreement in the Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future. "The formal negotiations start again on April 27, and there is a great deal of work still to be done if we are to secure the common objective of reaching the agreement that we all want," he said. "The talks that I've had in Peking have certainly helped us along that road.

"We intend to continue working as hard as we can for that outcome," he added. Sir Geoffrey said he had spent the past three days in discussions with Chinese leaders including China's elder statesman, Mr Deng Xiaoping. "We've spent about nine hours actually engaged in talks together, and most of that time has rightly been concentrated on what is necessary to secure the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

Sir Geoffrey said he was glad to be in Hong Kong. "I will be spending the next three days meeting again with members of Exco [Executive Council] and Legco [Legislative Council], and other people who are leaders of opinion in Hong Kong.

"I am glad to be here because as you must know, the future welfare and prosperity of the people of Hong Kong is the prime concern of Her Majesty's Government," he said.

Meets With Exco Members

HK190759 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has spent the morning in a special meeting of the Executive Council [Exco]. Along with the governor, Sir Edward Youde; the ambassador to China, Sir Richard Evans; and the prime minister's special adviser on foreign affairs, Sir Percy Cradock, he has been briefing Exco members on the progress of talks on Hong Kong's future.

Sir Geoffrey spoke to newsmen briefly after the meeting:

[Begin recording] This has been the first meeting I have had with Exco here in Hong Kong. This, in fact, is the fifth meeting I have had with them in the course of the negotiations and discussions that have been taking place. This morning, we had a very valuable and comprehensive discussion. It forms an important part of the continuing process of consultations in which I am and will continue to be engaged. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Sir Geoffrey is having lunch with community leaders before he goes on a tour of Shatin. This afternoon he will visit the British Trade Commission and attend the reception at Government House. This evening he will attend the meeting and dinner with Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils [Umelco]. The foreign secretary is expected to be closely questioned by Umelco on the 1997 issue and the progress made. Sir Geoffrey is due to give a news conference tomorrow morning before leaving Hong Kong.

EDITORIAL HOPES FOR EARLY AGREEMENT IN TALKS

HK190616 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "We Hope an Agreement Will Soon Be Reached in the Sino-British Talks"]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has arrived on a visit to Hong Kong after concluding his 4-day trip to Beijing; he may be said to be travel-weary. A joint Sino-British communique released at Beijing airport yesterday said: "Both sides agree that the talks have made valuable progress; both sides agree that the visit of the British foreign secretary and his talks with Chinese leaders have made further progress toward seeking the agreement that both sides seek." According to this, we can infer that Howe displayed an attitude of friendly and sincere cooperation during his visit to China, and the visit should therefore be described as successful.

The question of concern now in solving the question of Hong Kong's future is that of when the Chinese and British sides will be able to reach an agreement. Although many Hong Kong compatriots know about China's principles and policies regarding Hong Kong, Britain will remain the ruler of Hong Kong during the 13 years from now to 1997, and the aim of the Sino-British talks is to handle the questions of how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and how to enable Hong Kong to make a smooth transition to 1997, when Hong Kong will be governed by Hong Kong people. To reach an agreement at an early date will not only be advantageous for China and Britain; as far as Hong Kong people of all circles are concerned, the sooner an agreement is reached, the more investor confidence will be boosted and the more will Hong Kong's stability and prosperity benefit.

We note that during his visit to China Sir Geoffrey Howe stated that he understood China's viewpoint and also expressed his desire to reach an agreement satisfactory to both sides as early as possible. This is gratifying. However, certain people take the opposite stand, holding that by dragging out the negotiating time more, Britain can "win" more benefits for the people of Hong Kong. This viewpoint is incorrect. It obviously ignores the attitude of the Chinese Government in consistently attaching importance to the interests of the compatriots of Hong Kong and respecting their wishes. What are the facts? Since the Hong Kong issue was raised, in accordance with the interests and desires of the people of Hong Kong, China has formulated a whole series of principles and policies including "no change of system," "Hong Kong governed by the Hong Kong People," "maintaining prosperity,".... and so on. In the course of the negotiations, by now more and more people have come to accept China's principles and policies. The people of Hong Kong can only be benefitted by actively working for an agreement at an early date. The idea that "it is beneficial to delay" is entirely baseless.

On the other hand, when meeting Howe, Deng Xiaoping said: "It is long-term interests that we take into account when formulating policy. We have said that after sovereignty is resumed over Hong Kong in 1997, Hong Kong's present system will be kept unchanged for 50 years. This was considered in connection with our long-term goal of the four modernizations." These words have clearly explained that China's policy on Hong Kong is certainly not just an expedient but is actively formulated on the basis of the long-term interests of the whole country (including of the Hong Kong compatriots). It is positive, not negative.

It should be clearly realized that China today is pursuing a policy of enriching the people -- instituting agricultural responsibility systems and allowing the peasants to get rich is the first step; running the special zones well and proceeding to allow some cities to get rich ahead of others is another step. The recent opening up of 14 coastal cities to the world is forceful proof of this. Keeping Hong Kong's capitalist system unchanged for 50 years after 1997 is also an important step in the long-term plan. These facts illustrated one question: The Chinese Government proceeds from the strategic plane and is in harmony with the aspirations and ideas of the Hong Kong compatriots. It is right and proper that it should be concerned for and promote their interests. Under the major premise of agreeing with and supporting the motherland's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong, the Hong Kong compatriots can freely put forward ideas of all kinds to supplement deficiencies in the Chinese Government's considerations. They should absolutely not act as some people suggest, by relying on dragging out the negotiations or on external pressure to "win" benefit.

Actually, dragging out the talks is of no advantage not only for Hong Kong and China, but also to Britain. Only by reaching agreement at an early date and putting investors at ease can Hong Kong's prosperity and stability be maintained for the next 13 years, can friendly relations between China and Britain be developed, and can Britain's interests be promoted from the angle of still higher levels and of the still longer term.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has now arrived in Hong Kong after his visit to Beijing. We hope he will deeply understand the aspirations of Hong Kong citizens of all circles in hoping that the Sino-British talks can produce results at an early date, clearly distinguish amid the diversity of debate, what accords with the fundamental interests of the people of Hong Kong, and proceed to base his consideration of the issues on the long-term interests of the Chinese and British sides and the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong so as to enable the two sides to reach an agreement on the Hong Kong issue at an early date.

URBAN COUNCILLORS DEPART FOR TALKS IN BEIJING

HK190132 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Apr 84 p 15

[Article by Matthew Leung: "Urbco Opinion Paper Ready"]

[Excerpts] The Urban Council will today present to the Government its first formal opinion paper on the proposals for local administration. And most of the paper will be devoted to the controversial plan for a new regional council for the New Territories. But some members are pessimistic whether the Government will take their suggestions seriously. They feel it is almost certain to go ahead with its plan for a separate regional council.

Meanwhile, three Urban Councillors yesterday set off on a trip to Peking. They were Mr Fung Kin-kee, Mr Lam Chak-piu and Miss Cecilia Yeung. They were the first of 14 councillors and district board members who will go north to raise the 1997 issue. Others will leave today and tomorrow. Most are due to return on Tuesday.

Mr Fung and Mr Lam took with them the findings of a survey they and other members carried out in Shamshuiipo East and Kun Tong, to be presented to Chinese officials. Several team members who conducted opinion polls are still working on the final draft of a joint statement to be given to Chinese officials. They will continue their discussions on the draft in Peking. They are Urban Councillors Mr Fung Kin-kee, Mr Lee Chi-yuet, Mr Joseph Chan and Mr Lam Chak-piu and district board members Mr Fan Kin-keung, Mr Wong Chee-kwun and Mr Chui Kim-ling. A council member, Mr Brook Bernacchi, who will also go to Peking tomorrow, said he will today give the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, a policy paper on the future government of Hong Kong. He personally supports the idea of elections to the Legislative Council.

ARTICLE ON ACCELERATION OF PRC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK171058 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 17 Apr 84 p 5

[*"Special Dispatch From Beijing" by Chung Shu: "Deng Xiaoping Insists on the Open Door, Resolves To Step Up International Cooperation"*]

[Text] Recently both CPC leaders and newspaper commentators have stressed that they will strive for a large increase in the national economy in the last 10 years of the 20th century.

Deng Xiaoping stated: China will strive to quadruple its total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. We are not worrying about speed in the first 10 years, and we are making preparations for a larger increase in the second 10 years. Therefore, China will adhere to the open-door policy, and international investment cooperation is welcome. His remarks, which have strategic significance in economic development, show that China's economic construction is progressing steadily and has bright prospects.

Various changes in China over the past few years have enabled people to have confidence in making preparations for a larger increase in the second 10 years. Now China's political situation is stable and its economic situation is excellent. Over the past 3 years China's industrial and agricultural production has increased by 7.2 percent. If the increase can be maintained at 6.5 percent in the first 10 years, a good foundation will be laid for a larger increase in the second 10 years.

The CPC leaders concerned disclosed that China's preparations in the first 10 years for a larger increase in the second 10 years are being made in the areas of energy, communications, materials, and investment in knowledge. Therefore a large fund is needed. China is ready to introduce more investments, advanced technology, and management skills from abroad. Recently the Chinese Government expressed this view. China will strive to quadruple the proved reserves of its on-shore oil by 1990. Joint ventures in oil exploitation will develop further, and China will exploit its oil at a faster rate in the 1990's.

China is willing to cooperate with Japanese enterprises in exploiting coal and oil resources in the southwestern and northwestern regions. China is willing to carry out large-scale economic cooperation with countries and regions like the United States by buying nuclear electric-generating equipment and cooperating in building large hydropower stations, exploiting coal mines, and developing agricultural and animal husbandry farms.

Leaders of cities and provinces such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong, Liaoning, Jiangsu, and Shanxi have stated that they will expand economic cooperation with foreign countries and that they will adopt specific measures to encourage foreign merchants to make investments.

Moreover, China is striving to create favorable conditions in the following aspects for invigorating the economy:

It will expand the scale of key construction projects. This year the number of key construction projects specified in state plans has increased to 123 from last year's 70, of which 79 are energy and communications projects. At present the lack of energy and communications facilities is an important factor restricting China's economic development. China has decided to adopt measures to energetically strengthen energy and communications construction. For example, apart from the Daqing oil field, it will increase investments in the Liaohe oil field, the Shengli oil field, the Zongyuan oil field, the Xinjiang oil field, and the Huabei oil field.

It will do a good job in reforming the economic system, straightening out various relationships in the economic field, and stepping up efforts to apply new management experiences and scientific and technological experimental results so as to develop the national economy.

It is striving to blaze a new trail in raising economic results so as to guarantee that the national economy will develop consistently, steadily, and healthily.

It is carrying out large-scale training for various types of cadres so as to make them more professionally competent. In short, this is a major problem which concerns the overall situation. The central authorities and provincial, city, and regional authorities are attaching great importance to the preparations for economic development in the second 10 years. In the last 10 years of the 20th century, China's economy will certainly develop further.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH GROUP OF HONG KONG RESIDENTS

HK190122 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Apr 84 p 16

[Article "from" Carmen Chan: "It's Up to the Young, Says Ji"]

[Text] Peking, Apr 18 -- Young people in Hong Kong should shoulder their responsibility of maintaining the stability and prosperity of the territory, the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, said last night. He told a group of visiting Hong Kong residents that China pins the hope of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong on the younger generation."

He told the visitors: "You live in Hong Kong and know the situation of the territory; the responsibility of maintaining the territory's prosperity rests on the shoulder of you young people."

The group, led by the chairman of the Henderson Land Development Co Ltd, Mr Lee Shau-kee, were from the Pui Wah Education Foundation -- a group of young Hong Kong professionals and businessmen who are keen to promote education in China.

Mr Ji expanded on the theme of the remarks made by Mr Deng Xiaoping when he met the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. Mr Ji said China's decision to maintain the present system of Hong Kong was taken for the benefit of the whole country. "Maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong is not only beneficial to Hong Kong but to the four modernisations too," he said.

He said China was determined to maintain the territory's prosperity during the transition period and also after 1997. "We are determined to make the place even more prosperous."

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